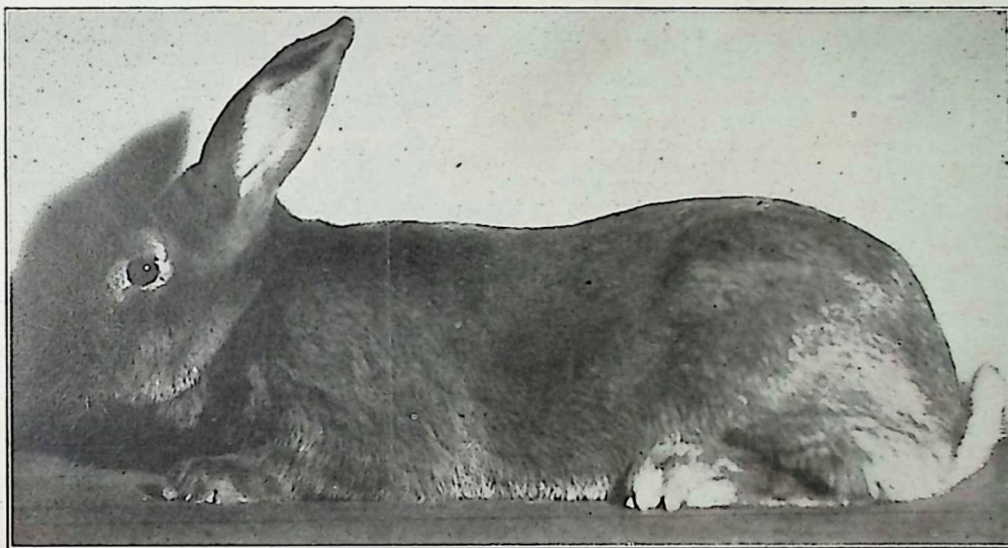


SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE

America's Most Read Rabbit Magazine



A Prize Winning "Golden Glow" New Zealand Red Bred by A. Weygandt, Chicago, Ill.

NEW ZEALAND SPECIAL ISSUE

June 1941

NATIONAL TRADE JOURNAL

For the

FANCY AND COMMERCIAL RABBIT INDUSTRY

Around the year 1912, a friend gave me a pair of rabbits, which he called Belgian Hares. As I recall it, one was gray and the other a spotted one. When they were mated the young were all colors of the rainbow I raised them for a few years and finally got rid of them. Then I got some white ones. About this time I was old enough to help work on the farm, so I disposed of them. One day, coming home from the field, I found a swarm of bees, clustered on a shrub. I went home and got a nail keg and hived them. The next year, I got some modern equipment and went into bee farming in a big way. When I moved to town, I moved 12 hives also, but this did not work out so well. Coming from the farm I naturally liked livestock, so the next thing I knew I had some chickens that went on for a year or so, then I also disposed of them. About this time my son wanted a dog for a pet so I got him a young pup, but unfortunately he was killed soon after. So I thought I would get him a rabbit. I heard of a man that had rabbits to sell, so on a Saturday I went to see him, when I got there I told him I wanted a rabbit for the boy for a pet. Also that he could raise some young. He told me he had signed a contract with some buyback company and had to raise their breed and had to get rid of his stock. He then showed me several different breeds—he had about 200 or more rabbits, but only one New Zealand Red which was a senior doe. After look-

New Zealand Reds and Why?

By G. C. RUTZ, 3919 Warsaw Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana

ing at the different breeds he had I always came back to the Red doe, that was the first New Zealand Red I had ever seen.

I finally asked him what he wanted for the Red doe. He said he would sell her for \$5. What a surprise that was to me. I thought I could buy her for a dollar or so. Then he explained to me that she was a pedigreed rabbit and was also bred to a pedigreed buck. So once again my hobby was raising rabbits. This was in the spring of the year. That fall I saw in the newspaper that there was going to be a rabbit show and that there was to be a jack rabbit on display from Kansas. As I had never seen a jack rabbit or a rabbit show, I went to see them both. But when I entered the show room, I forgot all about the jack rabbit. I didn't know there were so many different colors and sizes of rabbits in existence. There were over 600 rabbits in this show. I finally got to the Reds, although I did not know anything about the standard on them. I at once could tell that what I had at home couldn't compare with those at this show. I started asking questions about how they judged rabbits. I was told that if I would be back he next day that I could see the judge at work. The next day I went back and fortunately,

the Reds had not yet been judged, so I got to see the judge at work. After watching these rabbits being judged, I became very much interested in raising better rabbits than I had at home. Before the show was over, I put in my application for membership in the local club that was putting on the show. I also joined the American Federation of New Zealand Breeders and subscribed to two leading rabbit journals, including **SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE**.

I also bought a pair of prize winning New Zealand Reds, from that time on, I have had only Reds, exclusively. I like the New Zealand Reds best because they are an all around rabbit. If you like to win at the shows, you will find plenty competition, or if for meat, you will find them ideal. At the age of ten weeks you have a 2-pound dressed fryer. Often I am asked what is the best breed for me to raise, I think the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association answered this question when they ruled out the best rabbit in the show and in place, put best of breed. The breed for you to raise is the breed you like the best. If you are a beginner or have not yet got rabbits, but would like to get started and don't know what breed to get then go to a show or two

and look over the different breeds and colors. You will likely decide on New Zealand Reds. Your next step will be to buy the best that you can get, with good type and color. It need not necessarily be a first prize winner to produce good stock. After you buy your Reds, do not breed them until they are about 8 months old or weigh about 10 pounds. Do not leave more than six to a litter and you will find they will do very well. Wean at 8 weeks. When they are about five months old and you think you want to show one, have a little show of your own. Get your guide book out, study it carefully, then get your rabbits out and compare them against each other, for type. By this I mean head, ears, bone, shoulders, hips and the like according to your standard. After you have done this, combine type with color and fur. Always remember that type carries more points than all the rest put together.

Type counts 55 points; color 20 points; condition 10 points; quality of fur 15 points, for a combined total of 100 points. We have 20 points on color on Reds against 10 points on color for whites. The reason for more points on Red color is because the breeder has more to work for to get the right color, whereas the white is the same color throughout. That is what makes it more interesting to show your Reds, to get the depth and richness in color, ears without lacing or frosty effect and as near body color as possible, free from (Continued on page 19)

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BILL WATSON

SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE

VOLUME 25

LAMONI, IOWA, JUNE, 1941

NUMBER 6

SUCCESSFUL MEAT RAISING

Many articles have been written on the New Zealand rabbit concerning meat production, and the beginner usually hears fabulous tales about 50-pound litters and about does that raise 12 in every litter and the tall stories of the breeder that breeds his does back 30 days after kindling and gets six litters a year. After listening to all this it is quite discouraging for him when he attempts to duplicate these feats and has nothing but grief and disappointment. He eventually encounters some honest breeders who are holding their herd average up to 100 pounds or better but he will not take advice from them as there are so many liars faster than the honest breeder that he is not very much impressed with their methods or records. After about a year's time of trial and error (mostly error) he either realizes that he would have been much better off if he had listened to some of the advice and help offered him by some of the sane breeders and he becomes a good rabbit man or else he putters around and begins to tell tall ones himself and helps to break in the younger breeders as he meets them.

This article is not written to give advice or put down any hard and fast rules to produce meat successfully but is simply our methods that we are using and if anyone else can benefit by reading them I will have accomplished my purpose. I say "our methods" as my wife takes a great interest in the rabbitry and does her share of the feeding and planning.

The most important factor in production is vitality and the second is milk. I place vitality first as the young must be strong enough to push around and get that milk or they will die in the nest the first few days. To get vitality we save our breeding stock from young does of first litters preferably and seldom after the third litter. The insurance companies have statistics to prove that children born to young parents are healthier than those born to older parents and this has proven true among our rabbits by what experimenting we have done along that line. We also allow a young doe to get fully mature before breeding her. If she has her full growth before she begins to produce naturally her vitality is not being sapped while she is still growing and she will stay in better condition and raise more litters

before she is burned out than if it is an uphill pull for her all the way. We breed our young does between 7 and 8 months of age and feed them much less after the fifth month than during the fourth and fifth months. Some claim that does are hard to breed when they get that old but we do not have any trouble and we find that does that are hard to breed are usually too fat and by keeping the feeding light for about two months this surplus fat is removed and the doe is solid and full of vigor and full of vitality.

The milk production in does is something that is inherited and our entire herd, with the exception of a very few animals can be traced directly back to one outstanding milk production doe. She was a very good show animal and her first litter out of a very good buck, averaged 17 ounces each for the litter of eight at 21 days. This was such good weight that we decided to build from her and bred her back to the best buck in this litter and her heavy milk production and her uniformity and type are reflected in her progeny and their litters. We have bred back into this strain always with the milk thought in mind but never have used any but the most perfect and best specimens for crossing and have not lost the vitality. Most of our does weigh between 11 and 11½ pounds. We have experienced more trouble with short litters when the does weigh over 12 lbs. and have found out that does under 10½ lbs. do not raise as heavy litters for us as the larger does. I find that my friends that breed by weight (when a doe weighs 9½ pounds) or when the does are exactly six months old have smaller does than ours and I think ours are larger because they have reached their full development before being bred.

If a doe can produce 4 to 4½ pound fryers in 60 days and you leave her with eight each kindling you should be able to weigh the litter out between 32 and 36 lbs. With four litters a year this looks like from 128 to 146 pounds on paper but remember that this

is maximum and that the doe that does not lose any is very seldom found. We have only one doe that has raised that many but several raised that many but quite a few that have raised 30 or 29. We leave eight with the doe whenever possible, never more as I have found out that nine are not as uniform if she can raise them and they do not make more weight, but she will usually lose one or two the first week and we always feel that if we had left her with eight she would not have lost any. We breed five does on the same date and this gives us a chance to shift the young around so that we can have eight for each doe if some of the litters are short. If it should happen that the five have less than 35 we will give them to four does and breed the other one back on the fifth day as less than six young will hurt a doe's milk production as she must be milked dry the same as a dairy cow in order to keep the milk glands the most active possible. We keep the records straight by tattooing a dot or two in either the right or left ear which gives us enough combinations to identify any that have been shifted. A notation on the hutch card tells us at a glance what doe the substitution is from. Care must be exercised in this tattooing as the ear on a day old rabbit can be easily injured.

All of our rabbits are fed what we call a green pellet, that is a pelleted feed that is about 50 per cent alfalfa and about 50 per cent grain. I know many rabbit raisers that feed alfalfa hay and an all grain pellet or a mixed grain of whole oats, barley and other grains but I feel that the mills have men who have made a scientific study of rabbit feeding and know a lot more than I do about blending the feed in the right proportions. This idea of giving the rabbit several feeds to choose from is like putting candy and oatmeal in front of a young child, they will eat what they like and not necessarily what is best for them and what will put on the weight in the least amount of time. We use a two-ounce meas-

uring cup to feed with and can control the feed within an ounce better than if we used a larger cup. Feeding hay is haphazard at its best as you can measure hay by the handful and then if the hay is long or short, or leafy or stalky, or loose or packed your "handful" is not very accurate. We have fed pelleted feed with nothing to supplement it for over four years and have not had the grief that many of our friends have had that they attribute to mouldy hay or too straight a grain ration. We feed twice a day and do not vary the feeding time over a half hour and the rabbits expect their feed on schedule and I believe they are much healthier than if they were made to wait sometimes for several hours over their regular feeding time. I have two friends with large rabbitries (one with 100 does, the other with 180 does) that have kept accurate records over a long period of time on their feed and poundage produced and they both found out that they made more pounds of fryers on the same amount of feed by feeding twice a day than when they fed only once. Their records are good enough for me and we've never experimented with once-a-day feeding ourselves. We feed one-third at 7 a m and two-thirds at 6 p. m., that is as we call it a half feeding in the morning and a full feeding at night. Bucks get three to four ounces per day, and junior does between 5 and 7 months, three to four ounces per day. After a doe kindles she gets all she can clean up, but she must clean up her last feed before the next feeding. If her feed trough is not empty she gets about half of what she normally got and she is usually hungry the following feed time. The litter is increased at the rate of about one ounce per day after they come out of the barrels (by the way we use large nail kegs for nests) and are pushed as much as possible and still kept hungry. Whenever they have pellets left the next feeding is a little lighter. We check occasionally to see how they are cleaned up, during the day they are usually out by 4 o'clock and at night they are usually out by midnight.

Now on general information; we usually leave two young with the doe when we weigh the litter out at 60 days so that her milk can dry up gradually and then take one

(Continued on page 19)

NEW ZEALAND FUR

By WALTER N. MANN, President of the American Federation of New Zealand Breeders.

Since some of our contributors to this issue refer to fur on our New Zealand Whites, but do not go into detail regarding what kind of fur the standard calls for, and since there is so much contention, especially in the show rooms, relative to fur structure, it is advisable that all New Zealand breeders study this fur standard very carefully. This fur standard does not conflict with the fur section in our New Zealand guide book, as some seem to think. This Standard applies to all rabbits and especially to New Zealand Whites. For further reference, you will find this standard on page 145 of the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association Guide Book. This standard is as follows: **GLOSSARY**, Broken Spots, guard hair broken off in spots, this being due to rubbing or becoming dead, dry and brittle, exposing undercoat; ridges or lines where coat is breaking into moult, exposing undercoat. **DENSITY**: The property or quality of a thick coat. **FINE COAT**: Too fine in texture, not enough body; guard hair being of same thickness as undercoat. **FLAT COAT**: Coat lacking in density or undercoat; evidenced to touch by a lack of spring or body to the nap. Coat too fine in texture coupled with lack of density; no spring or body to nap. **GUARD HAIR**: The coarser hair of the coat, put there by Nature to guard the softer, more delicate undercoat, giving body and wearing quality to the fur. **LOOSE COAT**: A coat that lacks undercoat density. Usually the guard hairs are too fine. The coat is flat to the touch without spring to nap (does not denote slipping coat). **OPEN COAT**: Same as loose coat. **TEXTURE**: The makeup of the coat, weight or thickness of the hair. **SLIPPING COAT**: A coat that is shedding or slipping.

UNDERCOAT: The fine, softer under portion of the fur being somewhat shorter and finer than the guard hair. The top being covered and protected by overlapping tips of the guard hair.

Standard of Perfection

Condition: The fur of rabbit to be set tight in the pelt, without breaks due to moult, broken spots of guard hair, mats or stains—over the back, sides, chest and flanks. The guard hair should be glossy

and not brittle. Cut severely for slipping coat, broken spots or broken guard hair in the usable portion of pelt. Cut for dead, dry or lusterless coat.

Density: Coat should be dense and thick to the touch, over entire body and sides, chest and flanks. Cut severely for flat, open or loose coat.

Texture: Coat should not be harsh or wiry, nor too fine or silky, or resemble woolers. It should be coarse enough in guard hair to offer resistance when fingers are drawn through same. There should be a fine undercoat, which is soft, interspersed thickly with decidedly heavier or thicker guard hair which protrude above the undercoat, forming a protective surface for the undercoat, giving body and density to the coat. Cut severely if guard hair is not noticeably coarser than undercoat. Cut severely if coat is wiry, curly or is bristly.

Balance: The coat should be balanced in quality, of a fairly good length, not too long nor too short. Strive to have it as long over back and shoulders as over hips and flanks, with uniform density over back and shoulders, as well as over hips and flanks. Cut severely if coat is short over back and shoul-

ders and long over hips and flanks. Cut severely if coat is thin over shoulders and back and thick over hips and flanks.

Now then, let us turn to page 47 of the New Zealand Guide Book. Under Quality of Fur, we read: Coat should be dense and thick to the touch, of uniform length over entire usable portion of pelt, not

harsh or wiry, or too fine or silky, or resembling the wooler. Length should be about one and a quarter inches, but should be balanced, a shorter coat with proper texture and density and uniformity of length being preferred over a longer coat lacking density; guard hair should be decidedly thicker or coarser than undercoat, and overlapping top of undercoat; undercoat should be soft and dense.

I would advise all New Zealand breeders to study this fur standard very carefully, section by section, as many times in the show room, quality of fur and condition of fur are the deciding factors between that blue ribbon and second place.

New Zealand, King Show Rabbit

By JACK W. MUNDHENK

I believe that as a breed the New Zealands are the best for show rabbits. One reason is that in about 90 per cent of our shows the largest classes are either New Zealand Whites or New Zealand Reds. In most of the convention shows the keenest competition is in this breed. We do not like to show in classes without competition. The winning of a prize in a class of one or two does not tell us the quality of our rabbits. Most of our shows pay premiums on a percentage basis, the larger the class, the higher the premium. Everyone would like to make his entry fees and maybe some expense money back. The man that wants to start breeding good stock can get good New Zealands in most any locality, at reasonable prices. New Zealand Whites

are very good for a man with poor eyesight, to raise.

The type and quality of fur are the strong points of this breed and can be detected by the touch of a person's hand. The man that wants to show, yet has to make them pay for themselves, can do it with New Zealands. They have a very good carcass and their pelts are in demand on the fur market. They are good mothers and the youngsters develop rapidly. The man that wants to breed for color and type can choose the New Zealand Reds. They have a color that is one for any man to try to master in breeding the best. Let us put the New Zealands farther on top, by making the next convention show the largest and best New Zealand show ever held.



G. H. Terrill, Canogo Beach, Calif., and New Zealand White doe with litter of twelve youngsters which weighed 48 pounds at 8 weeks of age.

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"Green Mountain Strain" Pedigreed New Zealand Whites, Record of Production Herd. Bred for Vitality, Milk, Fur and Type. Average 120 pounds meat per year.

Does producing less than 100 pounds meat per year not used for breeders. When in need of Real Commercial stock, write us. A few junior bucks for sale.

NEW ZEALANDS

By A. WEYGANDT

President Mann of the New Zealand Federation requested me to write an article for the New Zealand Federation Special and I was pleased to comply as I feel these Specials do much good for the breeders interested in the various breeds which they sponsor and the industry in general.

As stated many times before, I can see good in all breeds of domestic rabbit from the little Polish to the Giant Flemish and the New Zealand is no exception. As a commercial rabbit their popularity gives them a position in the front row for this purpose, especially the Whites and hundreds of them are bred for commercial purposes today in all sections of the country. The popularity of the Whites are due to there being a better demand for white skins, also better prices paid for same than colored owing to the fact that they can be dyed any color, which cannot be said of colored skins. However, any colored skins can be used in their natural state as fur trimmings, etc., to great advantage.

New Zealands are what we might call a MEDIUM RABBIT, medium in size, medium in length, medium in bone, medium head, ears, etc. To sum up, they are hardy, of medium size, quick growth, good producers and the does good milkers and mothers, which constitutes several of the most important items essential for producing a good commercial rabbit. Speaking of MEDIUM LENGTH, I'm afraid sometimes we interpret this feature of the Standard as referring to a rather short coupled rabbit, however, this is not the case. Our Standard calls for length in adult bucks to be 18½ inches and adult does 19½ inches from end of nose to base of tail and by referring to cut No. 1 in the Guide Book, you will see the ideal New Zealand should not be SHORT in body nor of extreme length like the Giant Flemish but MEDIUM as a NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand is not only a good Commercial Rabbit but a fancy or show rabbit as well. One does not have color to contend with in exhibiting Whites as we have in Reds, but there is usually such a large class of Whites that it

takes an exceptional animal in the Whites at most shows to even be placed and a breeder can well feel that his animal if placed, whether first or fifth, is a very good animal. Fur is often the deciding point in Whites and I am glad to see the White breeders eliminating the woolly recessive, which showed up in so many breeders a few years ago. Many of our Whites today are free from this and producing animals with fur of uniform length and density over back and shoulders, as well as remainder of body, with a fine undercoat and sufficient guard hairs to protect it. The Reds as a rule have not the quality of fur we have in Whites, but occasionally we see a Red with good fur and in recent years, one occasionally wins in the fur class over Whites. However, this is an exception.

In regard to color in Reds, I find sometimes we fail to interpret the Standard here for it calls for a Rich Reddish Buff but not so DEEP in tone as to lose the Buff element and become a MAHOGANY RED. Some of these Mahogany Reds have very strong belly color which some breeders seem to prize very highly regardless of the surface color of these animals but this should not be. Remember this: "Not so Red as to lose the BUFF effect." So, regardless of belly color the surface color should not lose that Buff affect which means anything but mahogany red. Here we must again keep in mind the word MEDIUM, not so dark as to have a mahogany red which usually carries more or less dark ticking over back and ear lacing on ears, neither must we run the extreme light color, which carries frostiness and white hairs in body and light bars on front feet, which are serious defects. Color in Reds as required is not so easy to attain as some may think but when you do secure one near perfection you can well feel proud of your success as a breeder.

I recently heard a prominent Checker Giant breeder in conversation with a New Zealand Red breeder state that a good colored Red was easy to produce as compared with a Checker Giant. This breeder should try it out and he will find it is not so easy to produce a good colored Red even if it is a solid colored animal. Another thing, a Checker breeder can cull out his off-colored youngsters while in the nest box, where you cannot do this with a Red. In fact, perfection is not so easily attained in any of our Standard breeds. The Federation of New Zealand breeders are doing much to make the New Zealands more popular and every breeder of New Zealands should be a member of this live organization. Your president and secretary as well as other officers of the federation are working hard to accomplish this and all breeders should appreciate this and do their share to help them accomplish their goal.



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Entered as second class matter, January
27, 1917, at the post office at Lamoni,
Iowa, under the act of March 3, 1877.

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are welcome to these pages.

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OUR JUNE ISSUE

We are indeed pleased to present
to our readers our New Zealand
Special Issue. It has been a pleasure
to work on this issue with Mr.
Mann. It is largely due to his hard
work that we were able to put out
this splendid issue devoted to this
breed.

The New Zealand club has a fine
set of officers and we will not be
surprised to see this club lead again
as the largest specialty club.

The advertisers in this issue be-
lieve in their breed, also the pulling
power of this magazine. If in need
of stock we would suggest that you
study these ads carefully.

ASSOCIATION NEWS

We are again calling the atten-
tion to club secretaries of the im-
portance of getting their news and
reports to us promptly. We must
have these items not later than
the 15th of the month in order to
be sure of insertion.

We had to send back a number
of club news again this month be-
cause they did not reach us in time.
If you want your news published
please get them to us early.

DEMAND PICKING UP

The demand for all kinds of rab-
bits and cavy is picking up far
ahead of the supply. During the
past month we have received sev-
eral letters from firms who handle
meat stock, laboratory stock, and
virgin does telling us that they are
having difficulty obtaining the
right kind of stock to fill their
orders.

One fact stands out very clearly
that to meet their needs these
dealers must have good healthy
stock, the other kind will not do.
If you are producing this kind of
stock the better quality you can
furnish the more money your ef-
forts will produce.

The demand is here but the
quality must be of the best, in or-
der to hold this growing business.
Remember the commercial rabbit
industry is a business and not a
hobby.

When writing advertisers please
mention **SMALL STOCK MAGA-
ZINE**. Thanks.

AD BROUGHT ENTRIES

R. J. Potts, secretary of the
Oklahoma Rabbit and Cavy breed-
ers Association says: "Our annual
spring show was one of the best
we ever held, and the ad placed in
SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE pro-
duced the business as we had en-
tries from seven states outside of
Oklahoma. The New Zealand class
being the largest with 116 entries.

Preventing Cannibalism in Rabbits

By GEO. S. TEMPLETON, Director United States Rabbit Experiment
Station, Division of Wildlife Research, Dept. of Interior

Individual does occasionally de-
stroy and eat their young. In some
cases this may be due to a nervous
doe being disturbed following kind-
ling. A valuable doe that destroys
her first litter should be given an-
other chance; if she continues the
practice with subsequent litters she
should be sold for meat. If the can-
nibalistic tendency becomes preva-
lent in a herd of rabbits, it indi-
cates that the ration being fed is
inadequate as to quality or quan-
tity.

As the result of extensive nutri-
tional studies at the station during
the past 7 years, radical changes
have been made in the type of ra-
tions being recommended. It has
been found that for optimum de-
velopment of young and breeding
stock more concentrates and less
roughage are desirable. For growth,

production, and reproduction more
protein (soybean meal, peanut
meal, or linseed meal or the pea-
size oil cake or pelleted form of
these meals) is required than was
formerly considered advisable. Dur-
ing gestation the doe should receive
a properly-balanced ration contain-
ing at least 20 to 25 per cent pro-
tein in the quantity necessary to
maintain her in the proper phys-
ical condition. Following kindling
the ration should contain at least
30 per cent protein and the doe and
litter may be full-fed (hand-fed or
self-fed), that is, may be given all
the grain mixture and roughage
they will consume.

This type of a ration has been
fed at the Station for 6 years to
eight generations of rabbits and has
prevented cannibalism in the ex-
perimental herd.

Breeding Good New Zealand Whites

By HARRY RICE, Portsmouth, Ohio

Well, boys, will make this as
short as possible and spare you as
much agony as we can. Walter
asked me to write an article, so
here goes. There is really very little
to tell about how to breed New
Zealand Whites and the beginner
has as good chance as the old
breeder to produce that first prize

winner. All you need is good foun-
dation stock, comfortable hutches,
absolute sanitation, suitable feed
and good common sense. When I
mention common sense, I don't
say that I have it, but I did not
say I was producing so many first
prize winners either. Obtaining
good foundation stock is very easy
through the **SMALL STOCK MAGA-
ZINE** ads. The hutches do not
need be expensive so long as they
are roomy, free of draughts and
the rabbits get plenty of light.
Sanitation is something that can
not be overlooked if you want to
last long. More rabbits are lost
through filthy hutches than for any
other reason. Any of the prepared
feeds are good, although one of
my friends who sells feed claims
some are not. Eh, Bernie? All
many breeders mix their own feed
with good results. All the rest
comes under the common sense
heading. Never try to see how
many you can raise, but how many
good ones you can get. Show them
as often as you can and when you
have any surplus stock, advertise
in **SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE**
and you will soon be sold out.
Subscribe for **SMALL STOCK
MAGAZINE**; join your local club;
the American Rabbit and Cavy

(Continued on page 9)

Thanks, Folks!

I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks
and appreciation to all the New Zealand breeders for their support
and cooperation in making possible this New Zealand Special Edi-
tion of **SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE**. I also wish to thank
Mrs. Blair for her courtesy and cooperation in giving us the oppor-
tunity to dedicate this issue to the New Zealand rabbit. To the
officers and directors of the American Federation of New Zealand
Breeders, who financed the Federation ad; to all those that con-
tributed the reading material, by sending the splendid articles
appearing in this issue and to all the New Zealand boosters who
supported this issue with their ads, I say "Thanks a million!"

Anyone in need of good breeding stock, will do well to write
to those who are advertising their stock in this magazine, they
know that their ads in **SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE** will sell their
stock. If you have stock for sale and have never advertised in this
magazine, try it, the results will surprise you.

Walter N. Mann.

Southern California New Zealand Rabbit Club

Located in the center of the Rabbit Industry where over six million frying rabbits are butchered annually, this Specialty Club has a real opportunity to educate and guide young breeders and help solve the problems of the older breeders. Only those actively engaged in raising Normal Furred New Zealand Rabbits are eligible to membership and our members at the present time have over 10,000 working does. At our annual "All New Zealand" Show this Spring every cent of the entry fees went back to the exhibitors in premium money and all the major feed mills in California except one donated trophies for the winners.

We have a porcelain enamel membership sign that is in the shape of a New Zealand Rabbit, white with very readable black lettering that proclaims, "EAT MORE DOMESTIC RABBIT MEAT," that our members fasten on the top of the license plates on the back of their cars. Our meetings are quite informal and round table discussions and talks by different members on some of the problems that confront us are arranged for most of our programs. The present officers are: Harold C. Wiggen, president; E. M. Crow, vice-president; Robert W. Farr, secretary-treasurer; J. I. Baublits, director; P. F. Bruce, director; F. C. Davies, director; A. R. Freeman, director; and H. G. Mercier, director.

This page is made possible by the contributions of those of our members listed below and we invite you to correspond with them concerning the purchase of breeding stock or methods of raising New Zealand Rabbits.

Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Baublits

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8980 Virginia Ave. South Gate, Calif.

Southern California New Zealand Rabbit Club meets fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m. in the Women's Club House, Bell Gardens.

New Zealands, King of them All

By W. J. ABBOTT, Hastings, Nebraska

Have you ever stopped to think just how rapidly the New Zealand made the climb to the very top of the rabbit industry and now is sitting alone on top of the rabbit world? The success that the New Zealand knows today was brought about through the toil and hard work of its breeders, but we must not forget that the New Zealand rabbit itself was right beside its breeder doing its own part in its rapid climb to glory. Can anyone think of a more attractive sight than a clean, pure white New Zealand doe and her young litter about her or the glossy rich color of the Red New Zealand? And all will agree that there is no gentler or tamer breed in the rabbit kingdom. Yes, the New Zealand rabbit sold itself to the world. But when ever I think of a breed of rabbits I always consider its productive and profitable facilities. Without a doubt the New Zealand is both productive and profitable or else it would not know such remarkable success. The New Zealand doe is a sturdy, strong mother and can feed and raise seven nice youngsters without trouble and produce that most desired early fryer. She will produce three fine litters a year and if you desire and expect, four litters from her, she will live up to your expectations. As far as be-

ing a profitable breed to raise, the best proof of this is the fact that there are more New Zealands bred today than any other breed. More and more the breeders are turning to New Zealands or else making room for additions to the herd they already have perfected. And of course we must not overlook the fact that if more New Zealands are being bred, someone has to supply the new breeder with foundation stock. An ad in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE will put the prospective buyer in touch with you. Good breeders command a nice price which will show an added profit for its breeder, and don't forget the furs taken from the fryers, etc. Furs are in great demand due to the war in Europe cutting down the imports of furs. So all in all, the New Zealand is king of them all and will continue to be so. I have bred New Zealand Reds from the start and will always have some around my rabbitry. I could go on talking New Zealands all day and night, but I won't, I'll just close by saying let's boost the New Zealand and it's great club. And don't forget SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE is also a great booster of New Zealands and the rabbit industry in general.



SHOWING EXCEPTIONAL GOOD
HEAD AND EARS

An Ideal Rabbit for the Breeder

By WYLIA A. POPE, 1180 North Highland Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

My preference is the New Zealands but I do not believe that there is such a thing as a best breed, just a matter of preference. I have raised Chinchillas, Champagnes and New Zealands. The New Zealands have proven the best money maker for me, in the three breeds that I have tried. Though I am not against either of the other breeds, as I have one or two good Champagnes left as breeders. New Zealands are easy to handle and are fine mothers; and raise their litters well. They will produce more fine quality meat than any other breed, to my knowledge. The texture and grain of the meat is better and sweeter than any other breed. There are more ready sales for them as breeders, both commercial and fancy stock, than any other, the country over. Whenever you send stock to a show, you can always depend on a good hot class of New Zealands, either Reds and Whites, in most any show.

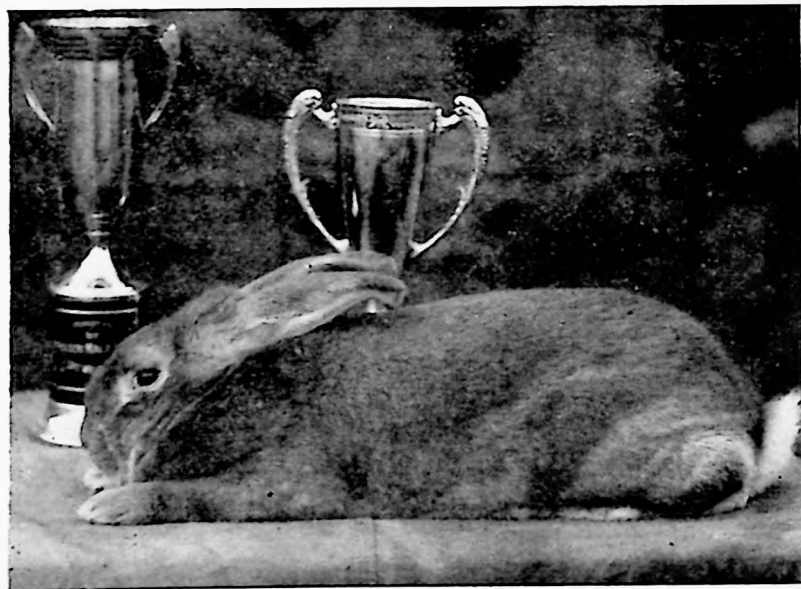
The New Zealand is one of the most showy rabbits that can be on any show table or show room. They are one of the cleanest and the healthiest known. There is quite a difference in the New Zealands of today and the ones raised a short time back, about as much difference as there is between day and night. They used to be just white rabbits with pink eyes, as most New Zealand breeders know they have to have plenty, besides pink eyes and a white coat of fur now. New Zealands are something to be proud of these days, if a breeder will raise rabbits according to the standard. The New Zealand White fur is bringing the top price on the fur market today. The white hatters are bringing a top price of \$1.00 per pound, from one raw fur buyer in New York today.

The white fur of the New Zealands are used to make and match more fur coats than any other, due to their being able to clip, dye or stencil. Or pluck to match any kind

or color of fur. In raising New Zealands, their hutch space is very little over smaller breeds and not nearly so costly as larger breeds. A standard hutch for a New Zealand is 48x30x22 inches. Their cost from birth to time of production is very little, around \$2 per head. They produce fryers at 7 or 8 weeks, weighing around 4 to 4½ pounds and will dress out better than 50 per cent. Heavier breeds will give fryers a little quicker, but the bone is a lot heavier and the loss is more. Where in a New Zealand, you get a well developed fryer with a light weight bone. A smaller breed of rabbits will have to be fed longer to make fryers and the profit is less and there is a big difference in the flavor of the meat. It is not nearly as tender and sweet. New Zealand is the ideal rabbit and I do not believe that it can be beaten in any way, as a commercial or fancy rabbit. It shows, it is a real table delicacy, and is tops for any use that there is for a rabbit. There are two things that a New Zealand breeder can be proud of, and they are, first, a real livewire New Zealand Federation with real, hard working rabbit breeders at the head of it, second a real breed of rabbits that are always in front in any show or anywhere else. If all of the New Zealand breeders will back the American Federation of New Zealand Breeders and the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association they will have something to be more proud of, and will have them both to back them up.

If you who read this are not members, come on and join the good fellowship of both these fine organizations. If you are not a New Zealand breeder now, try it and I will bet that you will always have New Zealands from the day that you try them. They will win you over to them as a preferred breed.

I am for more New Zealands and quality New Zealands.



First Senior Buck and Best of Breed at Fort Wayne, Ind., and Columbus, Ohio, 1941.

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See Fort Wayne, Ind., and Columbus, Ohio 1941 Show Reports for some of our wins.



Courtesy Joe Wojcik, R. 2, Elyria, Ohio.

My Experience with Reds

By JOHN JENNINGS, Atkins, Iowa

I have been raising Reds a few years and find they are very interesting rabbits to work with. They are very good meat rabbits and are also a good show rabbit. I guess the reason I started raising Reds is because I thought the first Reds I saw were so beautiful, I bought two young does, 6 weeks old and raised them. When they were 4 months old I showed them at the Iowa state fair in 1938 and one of them placed first in a class of 14. The other one was thrown out for having a big belly. The judge told me I was feeding too much green grass. I was really thrilled over my winning and I decided to try and produce some show rabbits. These two young does were fed all the green alfalfa they would eat, oats, little corn, pinch of soybean meal.

I also gave them all the carrots they would eat. I never knew about pellets then. I raised one litter from the first place doe, I guess I must have fed too much soybean meal, because the other doe lost her young. I finally got acquainted with a few rabbit men and they told me about pellets. So I started using pellets, mixed with home grown grain and fed choice alfalfa hay and haven't had much trouble with does losing their young. From these two does I produced some mighty fine rabbits, by breeding to several different bucks. I really did not know what I was breeding for. Just pretty rabbits, I guess. The second year in Reds, I met Henry Reed, an old Red breeder and he sure put me on the right road to raising good stock. I am doing my best to help all the fellows that I can by passing on the information he gave me and what experience has taught me, to others.

Red breeders are doing their best to make the Reds an outstanding breed in the shows, as well as for meat. I have visited several rabbitries and find where lots of fellows lost out, they try to raise every young the doe has. I never seem to have much luck doing that. Some does will raise four or five

and some will raise six or eight and do a good job of it. The most I ever leave with a doe now is five or six. I usually leave her have more for about the first week and then weed out the runts, because I raise most of my rabbits for show stock. And don't try to raise too big litters. I also find that the rabbits I have in outside hutches do much better than the ones inside. They don't seem to have much trouble with colds, which seems to be one of the worst troubles of rabbits around this part of the country. One of the hardest things about Reds is to get a nice, even color and also have the type to go with it. Some will have beautiful color and poor type, or if they have good type, they have small bone and poor heads.

It's a great sport trying to breed for everything, that is, type, color, bone, head, etc. It's disheartening some times to have a rabbit look pretty good at first glance and find out there is a crooked tail or foot, but if you get a few good ones, you know you have accomplished something worthwhile. The main thing is to buy good, reliable stock and feed good feed and give them your best care. Go to the shows and watch rabbits judged. This will help a lot in raising good stock. My advice is "just keep plugging and you may get there."

BREEDING GOOD WHITES

(Continued from page 6)

Breeders Association; and join the American Federation of New Zealand Breeders, who are sponsoring this fine breed. And help us show the other guys New Zealands are first. I do not say best (although I think so) for every breeder thinks his or her breed is best and I guess we are all right.

In closing I would like to mention the most important thing we should strive for; a good, dense coat of fur, free of wool and woolers. We should try to get rid of the woolly element. Nothing makes me

madder than a New Zealand White that looks like an Angora. When I harp on the woolly Whites I do not mean that my Whites have a superior fur, but I will say that I am trying to improve their fur. The

body type on most New Zealands is OK. Come on friends, let's all help make the New Zealand club bigger and better and the coming convention at Fort Wayne, Ind., the best yet. I'll be looking for you there.

ANNUAL SUMMER TABLE SHOW

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JUNE 8, 1941 SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

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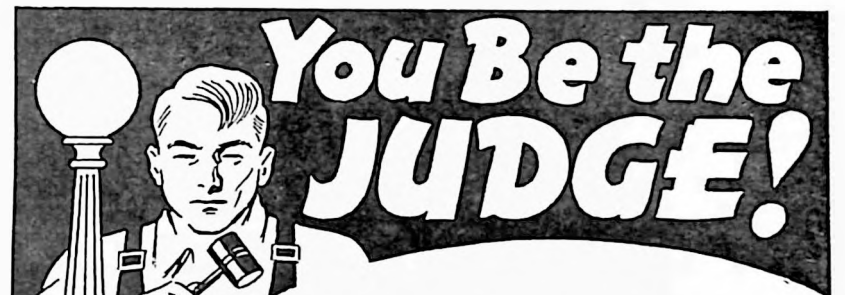
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CONGRATULATIONS

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A few promising juniors and 6-8 month New Zealand Whites for sale.

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and are unable to fill any Eastern orders owing to a local backlog of our entire production until 1942.

Hvass Bros.

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EELL GARDENS

CALIF.

The Modern New Zealand White

By EDW. H. STAHL

The New Zealand White Rabbit has acquired for itself the reputation of being one of the very best meat producing rabbits. Breeders in the sections of the United States where commercial rabbit production has made considerable headway, prefer New Zealand Whites for several reasons. They produce a plump carcass, make fast early growth, and their fur tops the market. As a rule New Zealand Whites are ready for market at 8 weeks of age, when they attain weights of approximately 4 pounds, making a dressed carcass of 2 to 2½ pounds. Breeders who have concentrated with one thing in mind, and that is to make the New Zealand White a better market rabbit, have endeavored to reduce ear size, reduced the size of leg bone, shortened the front legs, shortened the neck and broadened the saddle, and by doing this, they have decreased the waste, meaning weight of ears and legs, and increased the meat by broadening the saddle, so that where formerly the waste was 50 per cent, it now is 45 per cent or less.

To those who do not know about rabbits, it seems kind of ridiculous that time and money would be spent to make a better meat producing rabbit, like cattle breeders in the past have endeavored to make better meat producing cattle; but to those who get more actual weight of eatable meat on a rabbit, and less waste, it means in a good many cases the production of rabbits at a profit, rather than at a loss. So it can be seen that these things are mighty important, and shows that we have come a long way on the commercial side of rabbit production. The commercial breeders and the so-called fancy breeders have been far apart for years as to what kind of fur and what kind of type New Zealand was wanted.

Here I will give some past his-

tory which is well known by all the breeders and judges who have been interested in rabbit production for the past 18 years. Eighteen years ago, a few years before and a few years after, we had New Zealand Whites with a rather stiff coat, in most cases a thin coat; its type was not considered good at that time. Its leg bone small and in most cases rather long. Many of us thought that we could improve fur by introducing Angora and this was done; truly the results were gratifying, as well as misleading. It was not long when there appeared in the American show rooms a New Zealand White with dense, soft and at times, rather long fur. This fur on legs made them appear larger when often the bone size was not increased; the shoulders appeared broader, the type improved, and it was not long until there appeared a wonderful type rabbit. Judges raved about them. But here we were confronted with what can well be classed as a curse and that is the wooler factor that appeared for many years. Not so many years ago breeders concluded that it would be a wise move to find out what the furriers wanted,

and it was found that the long, soft and fine texture of fur was just what was NOT wanted. Today, breeders who produce rabbits for market, endeavor to raise stock with a shorter fur, a denser fur, and a coarser fur and most important, doing this is to eliminate all wooler factors entirely from their strain of rabbits. We are now doing what should have been done years ago. In place of introducing Angoras, we could have done better, had we endeavored to improve fur quality by selective breeding. We must learn by experience though it may be costly.

The breeders who keep right along with the ideas I have expressed, because they are what is new in New Zealand rabbits, right now. Judges who keep posted and know what it is all about, are doing their bit at the shows. They impart to the breeders and exhibitors, their views as to the kind of fur the furriers demand. All recognize the fact that the fur is a valuable by-product and when they get more for the fur they produce, because its a fur that is wanted, they add to their profit. So here you have it. More pounds of rabbit meat, at an earlier age, less waste and a fur that brings more money, that is the modern New Zealand White rabbit.

The American Federation of New Zealand Breeders

By MRS. A. L. STALLINGS, Secretary

The American Federation of New Zealand Breeders, according to the records, was formed 23 years ago this coming November. It was first known as Heart of America New Zealand Club and in December, 1919 was changed to the American Federation of New Zealand Breeders. The purpose of the Federation is to bring all breeders of New Zealand rabbits into one large co-operative club having as its objective the advancement of one of the finest breeds of rabbits raised, the New Zealand.

The New Zealand Federation has been fortunate in having members who are really interested in the advancement of the breed and the club. Mr. Blair of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE has been a member of our Federation for many years and has done a great deal to really put the New Zealand rabbit and club before the public. He has published articles written by experienced breeders which have not only helped beginners but those who have been in the business many years.

The Federation has given many hundreds of special ribbons for first place New Zealands at the various authorized shows throughout the country and where there have been 10 or more members exhibiting have given a cup for best New Zealand display.

Each member receives free a copy of the New Zealand Standard and Guide Book, which not only contains the standard of both White and Red New Zealands but some very good articles written by some of our leading judges and breeders,

articles we feel will help all New Zealand breeders: The dues are \$1 per year and let me assure you that it is a dollar well spent.

The Federation has tried and is trying to do its part for the New Zealand breeders but you as a member and breeder also have a duty to perform. You must co-operate with us in every way possible. If you are not a member join at once; get other New Zealand breeders to join; support and exhibit at all shows possible and by all means boost your breed, the New Zealands; boost and subscribe to the SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE; join and boost the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association for when we help this association we are helping ourselves and all rabbit breeders. When we do these things and are fair and square in our dealings we are really doing our part towards the rabbit industry and our federation.

This special edition has been made possible by the untiring efforts of our president, Walter May, and the SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE. Read all the articles carefully and profit by experience of breeders who have spent time and money to get what they are giving you. Read and digest.

The New Zealand Federation and its officers appreciate the wonderful support given this special New Zealand issue and feel sure it will not only help the New Zealand Federation but the individual as well. It takes this kind of co-operation to really make an organization.

SHOW POSTPONED

Due to conditions beyond our control, we are forced to postpone our previously announced June Show until a later date.

Nebraska Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Assn.

JUST GOOD WISHES

TO NEW ZEALAND BREEDERS AND ALL RABBIT BREEDERS

From Joe Wojcik, Director

of the American Federation of New Zealand Breeders; president of Lorain County Rabbit and Cavy Association; secretary-treasurer of Ohio State Association of New Zealand Breeders; member of American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association, Inc.; member of Ohio State Circuit Rabbit and Cavy Association; member United Rabbit and Cavy Breeders of Ohio; and Commander of Post 3341 Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, in Elyria, Ohio.

NEW ZEALAND WHITES, MY HOBBY

By LETA OWENS, Kenosha, Wisconsin

Our good president, Walter Mann has asked for articles on New Zealanders so I am pleased to pass along my experiences. Perhaps they will help some beginner.

In 1933 my husband purchased two young does from Walter Maxwell, a reliable breeder of show stock in Kenosha. One of these does proved to be an excellent rabbit with dense fur and very good type. We showed her in Kenosha just for sport, and imagine our surprise when she placed second in a class of 21. This started me on my way with New Zealanders and every white I have in the rabbitry today can be traced back to my beautiful Lucky Ann (Reg. 3002-V), long since in rabbit heaven.

I introduce new blood into my rabbitry on the sire's side and that sparingly, until I am positive his blood line will fit in. Many a fine rabbitry has been set back because some fine blue ribbon buck has been a breeder's eye, has been purchased and used, only to find he belonged to a different strain and did not reproduce well at first. I line breed considerably and feel if a strain cannot stand up, it is best to know it first as last and this is a good way to find out.

We were renting in the city at the time of our first showing but that fall purchased a lot outside the city limits in an oak grove and built our home. We were given permission to place our few rabbit hutches on an adjoining lot, which we now own. The large white oaks provide wonderful shade, but we learned the first summer that more shade was necessary as every hot day our heavy furred rabbits had to be taken to the basement in crates. This helped us in one way, as you certainly can pick your most densely furred rabbits by the way they act in the heat.

That very summer my husband picked out a hardy wild grape vine from the woods, cut it back, transplanted it at the edge of my rabbitry and constructed a lattice out of bailing wire and posts. This one plant has covered my entire rabbitry and that, together with several wild cucumber vines, have protected my rabbits from heat, so now I never need to take rabbits to the basement and it has been hot, around 100 degrees. On extremely hot days we use the hose to sprinkle the grape foliage and also beneath the hutches to cool the ground.

I am a firm believer in raising rabbits outside, because I believe the fresh air and sunshine are as fine for my rabbits as for me. True — it is not quite so desirable in bad weather but if your hutches are constructed properly with a roof for protection, it can be made agreeable.

By the time this article is published my new rabbitry will be completed. The building, a three-tier, 18-compartment hutch, is 24 feet long, 2½ feet wide, with a gable roof 3 feet on each side for protection. This hutch faces south. Each compartment is 4 feet long, 30 inches wide, sloping to the back with a one-inch drop. It will be self-cleaning by means of hardware cloth, three-quarter inch mesh, to be 8 inches wide across the back. Storm frames made of cello-glass may be fitted into the wire doors on winter days to prevent drifting snow from getting into hutches.

My rabbits started out to be a hobby but have long ago paid all initial expenses and are now a profitable business as well.

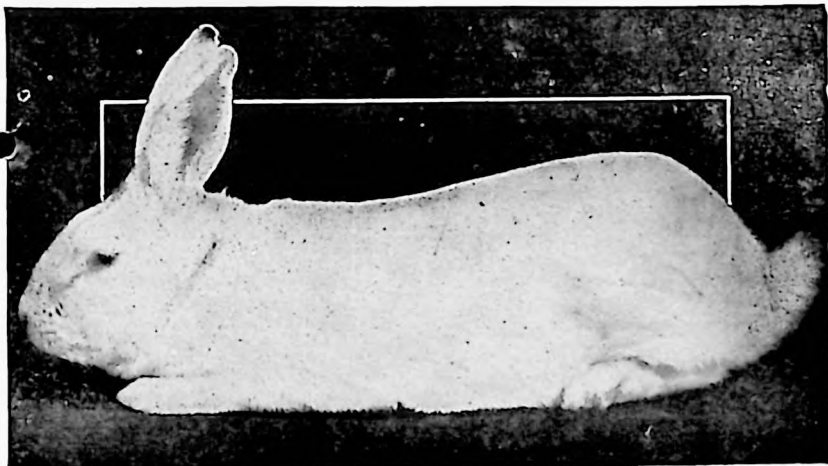
It is my sincere desire to wish all readers as much happiness, enjoyment and comfort as I have had with my hobby and to advise reading **SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE** for advice, show reports and news of the rabbit world in general. My ad in this magazine has always sold what stock I had for sale.

Read the Classified ads this month.

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New Zealand Whites



NEW ZEALAND WHITE BUCK

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Ed C. Dekker

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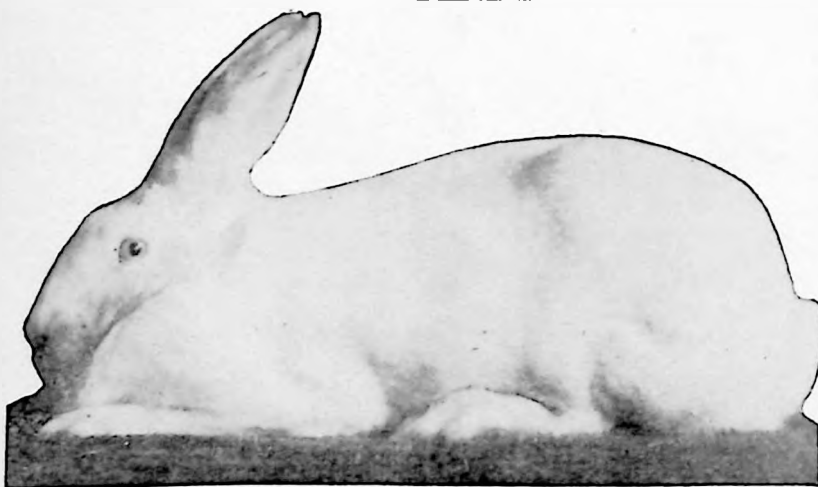
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New Zealand White—no doubt the most popular commercial rabbit with real competition in the show rooms.

The New Zealand Red Rabbit

By WILLIAM STROUD, Rochelle, Ill.

Since this issue of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE is dedicated to the New Zealand rabbit, king of all rabbits, it is only fitting that we should look at the history of these rabbits. Because I am a New Zealand Red breeder, I will try and give a brief history of this rabbit.

The Golden Fawn was the forerunner of our present day New Zealand Reds. When these rabbits first appeared they did not receive much attention, but when several of the California breeders started to improve this rabbit, the fame of these rabbits began to spread. This fame has continued to spread and will continue to spread.

The Red has developed very fast in the last few years and it is rapidly approaching perfection. The guide book of the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association states that the ideal New Zealand Red should present a rather close coupled, compact frame that is well filled out but free from over fatness, the flesh should be firm and solid. The ideal color is a rich reddish buff, as deep in tone as possible, but not so deep as to lose

the buff elements and become a deep mahogany red. The New Zealand Red is the ideal rabbit for my breeder, it is not so large that it necessitates a large space to raise them in; but on the other hand, it is not so small that it loses its value as a meat rabbit. The New Zealand Red is the perfect rabbit for the show room. Ever since I have been raising Reds (about two years) the number of Reds entered in show has greatly increased and will continue to increase. It is my advice to anyone starting in the rabbit business to try New Zealand Reds. Do not make the mistake of buying poor stock but purchase them from a reliable breeder. The SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE has some very exceptional Red breeders listed in their advertisements. I would advise joining the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association, also the American Federation of New Zealand Breeders, at once because they can give the new breeder unlimited advice. Let's all get behind the New Zealands and keep them at the top, where they belong.

The Inheritance of Woolly in Rabbits

By DR. A. W. BELLAMY of the University of California at Los Angeles. United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Biological Survey Washington, D. C. in Cooperation with California Agricultural Experiment Station and University of California at Los Angeles, California

Almost everyone who has had experience in the production of domestic rabbits is familiar with occasional occurrence of "long haired" or "woolly" rabbits from normal haired parents. However, not everyone is familiar with the way in which its occurrence is accounted for.

This article summarizes certain facts concerning the occurrence of

woolly-haired rabbits, especially in White Flemish and New Zealand White colonies, and offers suggestions on methods by which the woolly character can be eliminated from the rabbitry. The "woolly" or "long haired" rabbit which occurs in occasional litters is in reality the same thing as the Angora rabbit, the chief difference being that the Angora rabbit has been developed through careful selection and breeding for fancy points.

The occurrence of woolly or long haired individuals is due solely to inheritance. Feeding, season of the year, condition of the buck or doe and similar reasons have nothing to do with the appearance of the character.

Because this character is what is known as a recessive character, it may be carried and transmitted by normal haired rabbits. If, for example, a woolly rabbit is mated with one that has normal hair, all of the young will have normal hair. However, they carry the determiner or "gene" for woolly. If these young are mated brother and sister, approximately one-fourth of their offspring will be woolly — about one-fourth will be entirely free from the character — and about one-half will be normal haired carriers. Woolly mated with woolly

will produce only woolly offspring. Woolly offspring can be produced only under the following conditions:

1. If both parents are woolly or Angora.
2. If both parents are normal haired carriers of the gene, or determiner, for woolly.

3. If one parent is woolly and one parent is normal haired carrier of the gene, or determiner, for woolly.

Case No. 1 produces all offspring woolly.

Case No. 2 produces approximately one-fourth woolly and three-fourths normal haired offspring.

Case No. 3 produces about one-half woolly and about one-half normal haired offspring.

A normal haired carrier mated with a normal haired non-carrier will produce all normal haired young, but half of the young will be carriers.

Suggestions for the Elimination of the Occurrence of Woolly

These facts suggest the procedure for eliminating woolly from the rabbitry or making matings in such a manner that only normal haired offspring will be produced. (The character, or gene, cannot be eliminated from an individual rabbit except by killing).

1. Any woolies in a litter from normal haired parents means that both the buck and doe are carriers. They should be eliminated from the rabbitry or mated only to tested animals known to be non-carriers. The normal haired offspring (litter mates of one or more woolies) should not be saved for breeding unless tested to see which are carriers or non-carriers.

2. Normal haired rabbits are tested by mating with woolly. If all the young are normal haired and the litter numbers six or more, it is probable that the normal haired parent is a non carrier. If the animal is especially valuable it would be well to repeat the test. If any woolly young are produced from normal haired woolly, the normal haired parent is a carrier. See Case 3 above.

3. To eliminate woolly from the rabbitry, all that is necessary is to avoid breeding from carriers.

In drawing conclusions from test matings it should be remembered that in instances belonging to Case 2 or Case 1, if the litter is small, only normal haired offspring may appear even though a fourth or a half are expected to be woolly.

Any of the above facts can be verified by anyone who cares to take the time and trouble.

Read the Classified ads this month. There are bargains galore!

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Small Stock Magazine
 LAMONI, IOWA

New Zealand Reds and Whites

By F. C. DAVIES, 804 E. Culver Ave., Orange, Calif.

The New Zealand rabbits, Red and Whites, are no doubt the most popular breed or type of rabbits in the United States. Especially the New Zealand White, which is a very good meat and fur rabbit. There are many good breeders here in southern California, who have by systematic selection increased the milk production of their does, so they have been able to raise more young with each doe, thereby increasing the poundage of their does throughout the rabbitry. There's some who are breeding the Woolie out of their rabbits. This Woolie feature in the White New Zealand was one of the bad features of the white rabbit. But by careful records and strict test breeding, herds are being improved in all ways. The New Zealand breeders in southern California show more rabbits in our shows than any other breed. I might say, in other breeds. It is nothing to see classes of 50 to 70 in the White New Zealands at the Pomona show.

At some of our table shows the classes run from 25 to 40. I had a class of 39 senior bucks at the Southern California New Zealand Club Show. This was New Zealand White senior bucks and believe me it was a tough class, as all of them were good. The Red breeders have improved their New Zealands too, I think they have a deeper rich color. The belly color is getting as

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red as the rest of the rabbit and I know a few breeders who are also improving the fur on Reds and there is no wooly factor to contend with. I think the White standard should be made to read the same as the Red standard, except as to color.

That is, there should be the same points on fur, and type should win above fur. This is intended to eliminate the wooly in the Whites. In the Los Angeles metropolitan area, from 75,000 to 80,000 rabbits are butchered every week. The hides from these rabbits will sell for \$8,000 to \$10,000 every week. One rabbit butcher in this

district has been known to kill and dress 10,000 rabbits in one week. You can figure that most of these rabbits are about 4-pound fryers or will average around that. You may reasonably be sure that 90 per cent of these rabbits are New Zealands. Walter Mann, president of the New Zealand Federation, asked me to write this for the June issue, SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE, and I will take this opportunity to greet the New Zealand breeders of the United States and the officers of the American Federation of New Zealand Breeders who are doing their bit to make this number a good one. We have a good rabbit and we can make it better by selective breeding and carefully kept records. Also by changing the Standard on Reds and have the same instructions for deciding the contest. It looks like a big year for the rabbit breeders and the New Zealand is one of the most popular breeds of them all.

New Zealand Whites

By JOE WOJCIK, 128 Fuller Road, Elyria, Ohio

I only wish that I could write what I would like to, but being a poor one to write, I will try my best. The production of New Zealands depends on the foundation stock. To start with, you must get stock that is up to standard and you should not overlook the health and vitality of the stock that you buy. Place the rabbit on a table and verify the points before breeding. After mating, place the doe in a clean hutch, which should be kept clean at all times. Give her plenty of good food, such as oats or mixed grain, pellets and hay at all times. Also a few carrots during the warm weather. When time to kindle, be sure to have plenty of straw in her hutch for her nest, and do not allow her to be disturbed. One or two days after kindling, examine the nest and remove dead, if any, and do not leave more than six or seven young with the doe. Remember that sanitation of the hutches is the main point to good health. Always feed and water more heavily while the doe is nursing her young. When the young are from 8 to 9 weeks old, start weaning by taking part of the young away from the mother and leave some of them for a few days longer. Then you start picking one that you think has best type, head, ears and fur. Also how many does and bucks in litter. You certainly get a thrill if you see one that you think is outstanding, then you start to baby it until a show comes along. Away you send it and perhaps you will get a second or third or less, but with fair judges remarks. By the next show this rabbit may be more developed and you may win a first and then the thrill that comes from raising one that has won, will mean so much more than if you had purchased it.

When starting in the rabbit industry, get good stock to begin with, even though it costs a dollar more, it will be a dollar gained. I don't mean that New Zealands are just for show stock. Oh no, for my

New Zealands have done lots more than that for me. During the depression of 1930 to 1932 they were my main income and I kept going by selling domestic rabbit meat. This kept my family of five and the only trouble I had was to raise enough rabbits for our own use, also to supply my trade. My sales of domestic rabbit meat have been on a steady increase ever since. At this writing I have about 150 New Zealand Whites.

Noon-day traffic is so dense in New York, N. Y., at main intersections that cars are able to proceed only about one half as fast as did the horse-drawn carriages 40 years ago.

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More About Colony System for Angoras

By C. W. ORR, Palmer Lake, Colorado

Another successful Angora wool grower who has used the colony system is J. A. MacFarlane, Route 6, Box 579, Denver.

One winter day about 5 years ago a short, stout man, past middle age, came down to our ranch with a friend of mine to look at our Angora rabbits. He walked with a decided limp due to a certain type of rheumatism.

Mack was interested in buying some rabbits and going into the raising of Angora wool. He wanted to see a rabbit sheared. At that time I held the rabbit on my lap when shearing. I took a rabbit sheared him on the back and sides then placed him up against me, facing me and turned him backward until he was on his back in my lap with his ears between my knees and then sheared the stomach and under the neck. Mack then wanted to try his luck. He sat down and I gave him a rabbit but Mack being a little short on legs most of the rabbit was hanging off out in front and when he turned him over to put his ears between his knees the middle of the bunny's back came where his ears should. Also Mack's thumb was too large for the hole in the scissors and once he got his thumb in he had to use both hands to get free of the scissors.

I said to my friend who had brought him down It would be a shame to sell that man rabbits—he will never be able to make good

with them." My friend said "You don't know Mack — if any one can make good he can." Since that time I have learned what he meant. It is true I was not acquainted with Mack's Scotch determination. He overcame the lack of enough lap to hold the rabbit on by making a very nice little table all curved out around the rotund front so it fitted up nicely and it was not long before I and many more of the Angora wool growers around Colorado were copying his table. The handle of the scissors not being large enough did not trouble Mack, he simply heated the handle and molded it out until it was large enough for his thumb.

When we had a shearing contest at the rabbit show in Colorado Springs a year ago there were eight contestants and Mack won the shearing contest in 7 minutes, since that time he has cut his shearing time down to 5 minutes and the last reports was two rabbits in 8½ minutes.

Every month a regular shipment of wool comes in to the cooperative amounting to a very substantial sum.

Knowing that Mack had used the colony system I asked him to give his experience and he has written the following letter:

Dear Mr. Orr:

I have had some experience in using the colony system with my Angoras. I have been raising Angoras about four years and have tried at least two Angoras in a hutch most of the time and some of the time four or six young ones up to 8 months old in hutches 4 feet by 2½ feet. I would not advise a beginner to try the colony system as it requires more expert knowledge of when to shear, it will be necessary to clip oftener than when housed in separate hutches.

I find I cannot run bucks together in the spring months unless they are castrated. However, I do have success with about 50 per cent of the does two in a hutch or with a doe and a castrated buck.

In 1940 I raised a lot more rabbits than I had room for and was not able to build hutches so I left



Courtesy of J. A. MacFarlane, Denver, Colo.

the litters together until it became necessary to either castrate the bucks or separate the rabbits.

Having had some experience in castrating livestock I operated on 15 Angora bucks in 1938. These were from 10 months to 2 years old. This was a success. These bucks were the best woolers in our herd. They seemed to just sit in the hutch and grow wool, especially the head trimmings, tassels and hocks.

Now that I was pressed for hutch room I again resorted to the castration of bucks as the solution of my problem. I selected the bucks I would want for breeding and set them apart before beginning my castrating program.

This time I castrated 27 of varying ages. My method is to lay the buck on his left side, my left arm over the rabbit and left hand pressing the testicle tight to the end of the scrotum, with scissors in the right hand clip the end of the scrotum deep enough to catch a little of lining inside the scrotum. The testicle will fly out. Strip and pull the cord a little if the cord does not break, clip it short. Be sure not to let any of the cord extend on the outside. When you clip, clip quick, the rabbit will not know anything has happened. I did not use a disinfectant, however I would advise a disinfectant. I then placed nine rabbits in a hutch 4 feet by 2½ feet. They did not bleed, healed quickly and never missed a meal once. Yes, nine was too many to put in a hutch that small but they got along well. The problem was solved, the battle won. The woolers could now be placed in colonies and have no quarrel with each other. However, I believe it is much better to keep together those that have been raised in a group. I had no trouble in keeping four or five in a group as well as having larger groups. We put as many as five in a hutch 2½ by 4, all 8 to 10 months old and doing fine. The castrated bucks are gentle, docile and are doing well. We have no trouble with two in a small hutch.

It is my experience Angoras are very hardy, will stand a lot of punishment and yet do well.

It takes a complete balanced ration to make a success of colony system. We are having excellent success with our present plan of feeding. We buy 600 pounds of feed at once. It is made up of 2 pounds of chopped hay, 200 pounds of rolled barley, 100 pounds of pellets (a balanced ration), 100 pounds of chow (a balanced ration in a bulkier form prepared at the mill). We feed the alfalfa every night. In the morning we feed barley one morning and alternate with pellets and chow every second morning. In this way they all feed out at the same time. Our rabbits do not waste their feed are always hungry and are in the best of condition.

We keep complete records of the production and income from our rabbits as well as the upkeep cost. In 1939 our net profit on 100 Angoras was \$350. In 1940 a net profit of \$300 and a 50-rabbit increase. Why less profit in 1940 with a 50-rabbit increase? Many of our best does were producing young and therefore cutting down on their wool production, also the young were being fed without getting the amount of wool which would have been gotten from the same amount of feed from an adult. Also we were troubled with dogs getting into our rabbitry twice during that year and killing 10 to 12 rabbits each time.

Previous to the forming of the American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative I had no satisfactory market for my wool and was becoming discouraged but after July 21, 1938, when the cooperative was organized the wool began to move regularly and at a good price. I then started into the business earnest and am increasing my rabbitry each year hoping to do my part toward meeting the requirements of the mills and to hold the business in this country.

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Fancy and Commercial Department

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Material to appear in this department should be signed and sent to Judge Fehr, 1302 Woodlawn, Indianapolis, Ind.

Judge John C. Fehr, Editor

NEW ZEALAND RED AND WHITE

The New Zealand breeders have reason to be proud of the progress and improvement they have made with their breed during the last 12 to 15 years. I saw the birth of the Reds and Whites. Let me quote from my New Zealand book published 11 years ago as to the origin:

"The origin of the New Zealand breed is not shrouded in mystery like some of the writers would have you believe; neither was it originated in one certain locality. I well remember an incident at Fort Wayne, Ind., about 1913, when one of our prominent judges was to attend one of the first table shows held in this country. Breeders for miles around came with rabbits of all descriptions to be passed upon by the judge. One breeder from Anderson, Ind., I believe, brought some fawn colored rabbits. They were more blocky than the Belgian and did not have the color our New Zealands now have. The judge looked them over and said: 'they will never amount to much.' A short time after this the same judge made a trip to the coast and saw more of these same fawn colored rabbits, and at once saw the possibility of a good breed for both meat, fur and fancy. Thus they were given a great boost, and soon became one of the most popular breeds. The story is told that a pair from New Zealand brought to California and thus the New Zealand was introduced into this country. This may be so, but to say that they originated from this source is absolutely wrong and I can positively prove it. I know of one strain of New Zealands that was originated in Indiana and the fourth generation back was pure-bred Belgian Hares. Now these were not culls but were put in the show room and they were consistent winners in some of the largest and best shows in the country. At one time there were a number of Belgian Hare breeders in Ohio who were getting these so-called sports out of their Belgians. They had good red color as good or better than we now have in our New Zealands but they had Belgian type. They became so enthusiastic that they wanted to change the name of New Zealands to American Reds and a split in the Association was narrowly averted. I only mention these facts to show that the New Zealand was not originated in any particular locality but that different strains were being started in numerous sections of the country at one and the same time."

So much for the Reds. Now to Whites. Here is where real progress has been made. Well do I remember how some of the good breeders around this section gave me the Ha! Ha! when they found I was holding and breeding Albino New Zealands. They were rather small and racy at first—too fine in bone. I advocated and did use some short blocky Flemish bucks to overcome this fault as did many others. I mentioned this in my book and for this I have often been criticized because now they have been bred up to a point where many are getting them too large. Our New Zealand breeders have now advanced to a place where they are breeding and producing a better rabbit than the Standard calls for. Let's check up on "Standard Weights" which calls for the following: 3½ pounds at two months.

This is the fryer stage and the most important age from a commercial standpoint. Most breeders will agree with me that they have bred the characteristic of quick or early development into their strains to a point where many weigh 4 to 5 pounds at 2 months. If we must hold our fryers three months to make 4½ pounds we are cutting our profit. Our good breeders will agree that if we do not have a well developed and fully up to the mature standard weight New Zealand at 7 months then we do not have a profitable strain. Yet the standard calls for only 8 pounds for bucks and 8½ pounds for does at 7 months of age.

In the show room you allow a junior to weigh 9 pounds. yet a

junior must be under 6 months and Standard calls for only 7½ at 6 months. This in my opinion is inconsistent from every point of view. I do not wish to discourage nor penalize large juniors but if a junior has reached the intermediate (6 to 8 months) or the senior standard weight he should be placed in the proper class. It has been suggested by several of our best New Zealand breeders that we change the age limit on junior and intermediate classes as follows: Junior Class 5 months or under. Intermediate class 5 to 7 months. Over 7 months to be seniors.

The New Zealand White is the most popular rabbit for meat and fur and we find large numbers in the show rooms. More white fryer pelts are being used and sold at top prices than from any or possibly all other breeds. We must take care of our young New Zealands that are most desirable from a commercial standpoint which is at the weight of 3 to 4 pounds; in some sections 5 pounds. To do this we must encourage the commercial classes as formulated and adopted by the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association.

The New Zealand Federation should be the largest specialty club in the country and if the breeders will cooperate and support the officers this can easily be accomplished. Walter Mann, your president and Mrs. A. Stallings, your secretary, are working hard and deserve your whole-hearted support and cooperation. Let's give these various suggestions from breeders serious thought so that when we

meet at our next convention at Ft. Wayne we will be in a position to do something really constructive.

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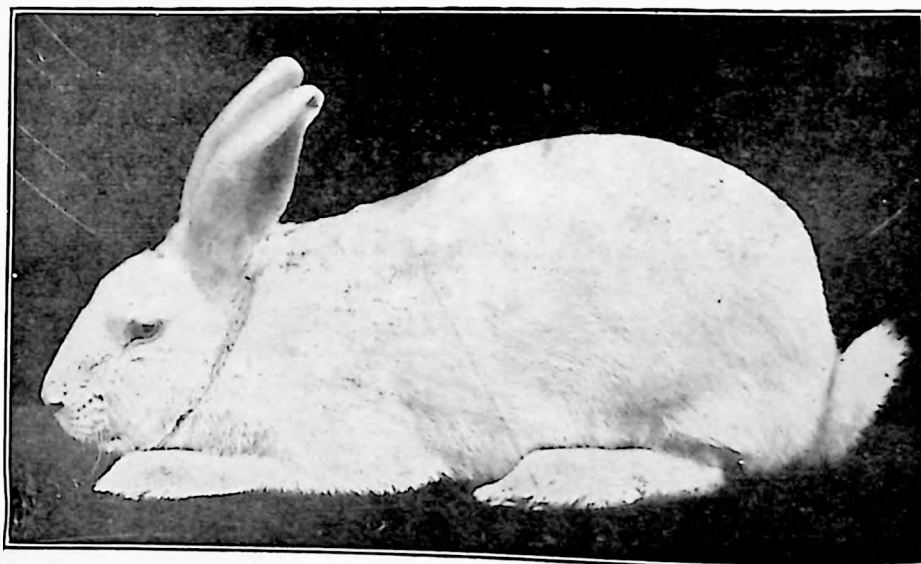
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Golden State News

THE WEST MEETS THE REST

CO-EDITORS

E. W. MURRAY, 1714 West 106th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
HELEN M. KNICKREHM, 1313 West 97th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

NOTICE: The opinions expressed by the contributors of this department shall not be construed as the opinion of Small Stock Magazine

MANAGEMENT or

MISMANAGEMENT

By E. W. Murray, and
Helen M. Knickrehm

This being the annual New Zealand issue of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE the editors of this department are pleased to offer its readers a description of a profitable and well managed rabbitry consisting of 150 working does and 25 bucks all New Zealand Whites.

This rabbitry is the type that is of interest to all readers, as it is a rabbitry specializing in meat and fur production, breeding stock production being a side line. There could be no mis-management in this rabbitry, for its success meant the entire livelihood of its owners, so therefore correct management meant profit.

To those outside of the state of California, who were fortunate enough to attend the 1939 American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association convention in southern California, visited this rabbitry on one of the tours. The owners are Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Davis of El Monte, Calif.

Due to ill health of Mr. Davis he was advised to leave his inside occupation and go into something that would keep him in the out-of-doors. In 1934 they purchased a half-acre of land where presently located, built a home, and built a small rabbitry of 16 holes. In September 1934 they purchased two very good pedigreed New Zealand White does of good production

stock and three months later purchased eight more junior does from same stock. The following year they bought 30 more does, all of this stock was pedigreed. The fact that these does were not pedigreed did not improve their meat production but it did not in any way hamper their meat production, though it did enable the owners to keep accurate records of production, thus enabling them to determine the blood lines that would improve the meat production. Pedigrees have proved over and over the weaknesses as well as the stronger characteristics of a strain. From the beginning, future junior stock was selected from each litter. At the end of the first year the profits were \$3.00. This was over and above expenses.

The owners of this rabbitry, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, both being business people, kept a complete set of books on all the transactions of the rabbitry. Their records or books show for the years of 1940 they had 130 working does, 22 bucks. Due to accurate bookkeeping and pedigrees this entire herd goes back to two of the original does purchased because these two does' bloodlines proved to be the best producers. The original does weighed from 8½ to 11 pounds, the present herd does have been bred up to weigh 10 to 12 pounds average. This was accomplished by introducing a larger herd buck.

This rabbitry has found from experience that it is more profitable to keep one buck for every six does (most rabbitries keep one buck for every 10 does) the former found out they had less misses, more uniform litters and more vitality by servicing a buck only once every 10 days. Due to this method, they averaged 7½ rabbits to a litter for the year of 1940, each doe produced 126½ pounds of meat for the year, the average liveweight price received for this meat in 1940 was 12.58 cents per pound, the approximate cost to raise this meat being .06¼¢ per pound and their mortality loss was only 5.64 per cent of their fryers.

Now that you have read this far and their records, you no doubt wonder what form of management is further used to accomplish the above recorded success.

Their feeding method consists of an all-ration pellet of alfalfa and several good grains. This is fed once daily, at night, in self feeder. This type self-feeder is universally used in commercial rabbitries in southern California and is easily made by any ordinary layman. The bottom of this feeder is a round piece of board 1 inch thick and 10 to 12 inches in diameter. A band of tin 3 inches wide is tacked around the edge of circle board so as it extends 2 inches above board. Next take a 2-pound coffee can, remove lid and cut out bottom. Take bot-

tom piece if metal which has been cut out and pound into a shape of a bowl or cone. Tack this in exact center of board, rounding part up, fit coffee can over cone and mark four equal spaces or divide ¼ marks around can. Screw in four square shaped brass curtain rod hooks about 2 inches long. Hook these in holes in coffee can so as coffee can is suspended one inch above tray, thus allowing you to place feed in top of can and feed flowing over cone shaped metal bottom and out from under suspended coffee can into tray. The advantages of this type of feeder are: it keeps young from contaminating feed, keeps doe from scratching feed out, eliminating all waste, feeder is heavy enough at bottom so will not tip, but still gives room for entire litter to set around the feeder and eat.

The next interesting feature of good management in this rabbitry was the nest boxes which were made from an ordinary apple box, one end of which the end board was cut down and off 2½ inches. This 2½-inch strip was nailed horizontally or across top of remaining board making a shelf over-lapping into box approximately 3 inches wide. The benefits of this shelf are two-fold, the doe on entering box hops upon shelf before jumping down into nest box. The mother rabbit also has a tendency to hide nest of young under this shelf.

RABBIT SKINS WANTED

"Shubert"

"Rabbit Skin Headquarters"
Dept. 11, 25-27 W. Hubbard St.

CHICAGO



Niels Hvass and a group of his herd bucks, all of which have placed first or second in major shows during 1939 and 1940. Included in the group are the best New Zealand White bucks at both the National Convention of 1939 and Pomona Fair of 1940. The buck in this picture with the most unimpressive record has a second in a class of 31.

Then when she jumps in box she jumps over young and doesn't injure them. It also (this shelf) prevents the young rabbit from being dragged out of nest box during the nursing period. The young rabbits can not climb out of box until they are strong enough to crawl up and over this shelf. This nest box is placed in mother's coop one week before kindling date with a good grade of rice straw for nesting. Two days prior to kindling the nest box is again heaped high with loads of nesting material. Nesting material is cheap and a little too much is better than chilling and losing part of litter. If the doe kindles in the day time the nest is examined the same day, removing any dead young and assuring that a good clean nest remains. This nest is watched every day for the first week and kept clean at all times from then on. The doe is also fed greens three days prior and three days after kindling.

Through good management, selective breeding and proper feeding, this rabbitry has found their does to be productive for approximately 12 litters, some even longer. If the eleventh or twelfth litter the doe failed to come up to average production she is not held over for a future trial but is immediately put on the meat wagon, as this rabbitry of 150 does has 16 hutches of junior stock coming along for replacements on does that fail in production.

To maintain vitality and determine the doe's ability to produce, a young doe is mated to an old proven buck or visa versa with bucks, thus bringing out unknown qualities in young stock.

One question that the editors was vitally interested in was what percentage of woolly appears in this herd of New Zealand Whites? We were told hardly ever woollies were produced from this herd as young does were bred their first time to woolly carrying testing bucks to determine their woolly characteristics. Two or three very high producing does that carry woolly were maintained for testing

young bucks, when these woolly carrying does are no longer producers they will be replaced by a pure-blood Angora doe for testing young bucks.

Stud bucks at this rabbitry are kept on an average from 3 to 5 years one of the original bucks of this strain lived to be 7 years and 3 months and produced from the time he was six months old till he was 6 years, 9 months old.

The hutches in this rabbitry are all wire, single deck, two compartments, each compartment is 2 feet 6 inches by 4 feet, thus giving the animal 10 square feet to run in. The same size hutch for both bucks and does and litters. At this rabbitry there are two types of housing, the original rabbitry has a solid roof over it, the new rabbitry has a lath roof. The management prefers the latter. It allows more sunshine, eliminates all draft and mortality is less. The former is more apt to remain damp, causing colds. The original 16-coop rabbitry is now used as a buck house.

Strict sanitation is observed in this rabbitry at all times, the entire plant being cleaned thoroughly every day. The bottom of hutches are scraped and brushed. No hair, droppings, or foreign material of any kind is allowed to accumulate. In a rabbitry that is as well managed as this one it does not mean that disease is unknown. At the time the editors visited this rabbitry there was over 800 young in the nest boxes, 150 breeding does and 25 bucks and there were three little rabbits in the hospital. However this rabbitry is a successful business enterprise. All the equipment that houses these rabbits has been paid for by past generations as well as the present stock of rabbits at this rabbitry.

There is nothing fancy or spectacular about the place, there is no drones and no pets, sentimentality or hobby does not enter into the picture. It's a paying business conducted in a business-like manner. This rabbitry has made more profits with management than rabbitries with twice the amount of rabbits with mis-management.

Editor's Note: We regret very much the passing of L. M. Davis recently. Mr. Davis was a credit to our rabbit industry in southern California. Under his management with the able assistance of Mrs. Davis this rabbitry gained the success it now enjoys. Establishment of the rabbit industry, particularly the commercial New Zealand Whites part of the industry can be credited to people who have pioneered and founded rabbitries on sound basis of good management like Mr. and Mrs. Davis. We feel assured that success will continue under the able management of Mrs. Davis.

J. E. Holtzinger, Altoona, Pa., says: Have increased the wordage of my ads in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE, because I know it is good business to give SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE the bulk of my advertising.

All questions to be answered in this department must be sent to Helen M. Knickrehm, 1313 West 97th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Any questions concerning diseases and the like are given correct cooperation by Dr. Edward L. Vail, Assistant Veterinarian, Disease Control Section, Bureau of Biological Survey, Los Angeles, Cal.

Many beginners in the rabbit industry are writing me how long the period of gestation for a doe rabbit? A female rabbit carries her young from 28 days to as long as 35 days. Always count 31 days from date of breeding, and figure on this date to be the kindling date. Also place nest box in hutch one week before this date so as to be sure. Put ample nesting material in nest box. Watch closely as kindling time draws near and be sure you have fed doe some greens such as carrots a few days prior and a few days after kindling. This keeps the doe's bowels moving well, helping your doe to kindle easier and cutting down chances of fever.

Do not allow your rabbits when infected with a cold to contact another rabbit. No, do not breed your does to your buck if either one has a cold. This is contagious and may spread among your herd. Sometimes it may be snuffles instead of cold. At first beginning it is hard to tell them apart and only a microscope can definitely tell. If your

rabbit colds last a long period of time, I would not use them for future production stock. I would clear them out of the rabbitry. They will cost you a greater loss later on.

You are foolish to breed your does before litter is 56 days old as you only take the nursing milk from young rabbits. When a doe is bred nature proceeds to dry up breasts. Breed your doe 56 days from birth of litter, leaving one or two young rabbits with your doe to help strip the milk left in breasts so as to have danger of caking alleviated. In robbing the young of their nursing milk you are robbing them of their vitality. Just because they are out eating doesn't mean they are not still nursing. Most young rabbits will nurse till 8 weeks old.

You may protect your rabbits from hot weather by hanging wet socks on outside of hutches. Make a shelter over your hutches high enough so as to allow the air to circulate under. Protect them from the sun. Keep cool fresh water in crocks for drinking at all times. You may sprinkle water under the hutch but be careful about turning water on rabbits. I think it is better to keep rabbits dry for after he is damp and becomes warm again the heat forms a steamy heat for the rabbit. Watch the young in nest boxes. Take out some of the fur so they won't smother, watch your kindling does.

Read the Classified ads this month.

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CAVY DEPARTMENT



OUR NEW EDITOR

Beginning with this issue, the Cavy Department will be edited by C. B. Collins of the Collins Caviary, University Place, Lincoln, Neb., and frankly, we think you will like the department under his editorship.

Mr. Collins is new on this job and would like very much to know what you like and what you dislike about the department. He wants to make it truly a cavy department and invites letters long or short about the good things and the bad things in the cavy business.

How do you raise cavies? Do you give them drinking water? How do you keep them warm in winter and cool in summer—or do you? How many young can a good sow raise in a year? What labor-saving

kink do you know that you would be willing to pass on to others? What should a laboratory grade cavy be worth at selling time? If you know these things won't you tell, and if you don't know, won't you ask? Maybe we can get together.

Address your letters and articles to C. B. Collins, P. O., Box 1, University Place, Lincoln, Neb. All material submitted becomes our property unless postage for its return is enclosed, and we will use it if we can, but even when we cannot use it, we will appreciate it.

CAVY CULTURE FOR THE BEGINNERS

Cavies or guinea pigs are among the easiest to care for of all the rodents, but they respond readily to careful and considerate culture. They make less odor than other animals do but their pens should be kept clean if the animals themselves are to look their best. They may be kept indoors or outdoors in moderate weather but cannot stand extreme cold. They must be carefully watched also in the summer days when the mercury goes above 100 degrees F.

They may be grown in almost any sort of box, but a very good plan is to keep them in pens with at least one foot of floor space per animal. The sides or walls of the pens should be 14 inches high, although cavies that can go over a 12-inch fence are rare. The pens should contain plenty of clean bedding if on a concrete floor, and nothing is better for the purpose than oat straw. It should be changed at least once a week—more often if it becomes damp or foul. Cavies are frequently kept on wood floors without bedding.

Cavies should have constant access to oats, water and hay, and should receive a daily portion, if possible, of some succulent food such as lettuce, celery, carrots, beets or cabbage. (The matter of water is disputed, but beginners will find it safer to use it.) When dandelions are available they make most excellent greens, and the cavies will eat large quantities of them.

One male to each pen of six females is a very good rule to follow for breeding, though the proportion may vary from one to ten females without harm. No more

than one male to each breeding pen should be permitted for best results. The female carries her young from 63 to 70 days and toward the end of her pregnancy should have a pen or box of her own where she can be perfectly quiet. This should be her home until a week or more after the young are born. The family may then be placed with other families of about the same age or, if necessary, with the breeding stock. The old male will follow the young rather ridiculously but will very seldom do them any harm.

The young are weaned at about 30 days of age and should be sorted immediately lest they become breeders. The best practice is not to breed under three or four months of age, but if given the opportunity they will usually breed much earlier than that. We had one to breed at the age of 29 days! She had only one young, but both she and it grew to be nice large animals.

The average litter is about three but twos and fours are not unusual. Usually the fewer there are in the litter the larger and huskier they are. A good mother can raise four or possibly five, but larger litters may not reach maturity. Such large litters should be culled at once unless they can be divided between two mothers. Usually, but not always, a mother will nurse other young as readily as her own.

Of course, not all the males can be used as breeders, so some provision must be made for the others. Males not intended for breeders are usually put into large pens or runs, but males so kept do fight and may injure each other more or less seriously. We find it a good idea to catch the most vicious of them, clip the points from the two long lower incisors and the shorter upper ones and file them smooth with an ordinary file. The angle type of wire snips is the ideal tool for the clipping. This operation is easily performed by holding the animal on its back with the left hand and working with the right. It is not painful and does not hinder the cavy's eating, but it must be repeated frequently since the teeth grow out again very quickly. This does not keep the animals from fighting, but with blunt teeth they are not likely to injure each other, and they usually quiet down in a little while. Females often fight a little, but it is usually not serious, and it is seldom necessary to clip their incisors.

One more important point usually overlooked is the cleaning of the male cavies themselves. To do this, hold the animal in such manner that he lies on his back on your left wrist with his head toward your elbow. Then with the right hand aided by the forefinger or thumb of the left hand, open the pocket lying between the anus and the penis. Roll back the sides of this pocket until it is opened clear to the bottom, and with tweezers, ear spoon, or other instrument, carefully remove the compacted mass of foul-smelling filth that has collected there, and finish with a soft cloth or sponge and warm water. It is not at all difficult but it is important to the cleanliness and well being of mature male cavies.

And finally, no one can tell you all about raising cavies. Some let the young be born in the breeding cage with the older animals some do not keep feed before the animals but give it to them once or twice a day—and there are other variations, all of them more or less successful, but our experience seems to show that for us this is the best way we know for beginners to start. We recommend that you follow the best advice you can find until you have some experience of your own, then make any variations you think advisable for your own particular case. Use reason and be reasonable in your expectations and your cavies themselves will help you to work out the ideal arrangement. With a little cooperation and encouragement on your part, your cavies or guinea pigs will prove to be a source of real pleasure to you.

WHAT ARE CAVIES?

We see cavies, feed cavies, and sell cavies so much that our title may sound a little stupid, but if you have ever talked cavies much with people who do not know them, you have learned that people really will wonder what they are. If you say "they are guinea pigs," people will wonder why you didn't say so in the first place. Everybody knows guinea pigs by name, and nearly everybody knows guinea pigs by sight, but what are cavies? Are they somewhat like guinea pigs? Well, of course, they are guinea pigs. Most people recognize them as belonging to the order of rodents, but many still believe they are a cross between the rabbit and the rat or some such animals. Of course they are not. They are of a distinct species as truly individual as is the rabbit or the rat.

It is a rather peculiar situation. We raise them and call them cavies. We sell them and call them guinea pigs because most of our customers probably would have no use for cavies. We feel that we are right about the name because these animals certainly are not pigs and they do not come from Guinea. The name is certainly an error on somebody's part, while the name cavy is simply an English form of the Latin cavia which is really correct.

But the layman knows as little about all this as he does about their rate of reproduction. Ever since Mr. Butler wrote his little book entitled "Pigs is Pigs" cavy or guinea pig breeders have been busy explaining that they really do not multiply that fast. If Mr. Butler had only called them cavies instead of guinea pigs, the name guinea pigs would probably have been discarded by this time, and everybody would call them cavy.

While the name cavy seems to be the logical and correct one, there may be some question as to whether we are wise in sticking to it and being high-hat about it. A man, for example, is really a homo sapiens, but we do not propose to change the name in common usage and begin calling him a homo instead of a man. (We do call him sap sometimes, but that has nothing to do with it.) A gorilla really is a Gorilla, but a cat is Felis, and nobody knows why it is called a cat.

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Of course breeders of fancy cavy understand the term perfectly, and there is no confusion whatever when some of them get together to discuss their animals. If we listen carefully though, we are likely to hear one of them refer accidentally to guinea pigs instead of cavy. These same breeders in working with their cavy and breeding for quality in their herds in order to keep the very best for a breeding foundation. These culls are good animals in the usual sense and are sold for laboratory purposes and not for breeders.

This, then, is the distinction: Laboratory animals or general utility stock whether pen bred or culled out from among the select breeders are known as guinea pigs. The select animals, the foundation breeding stock, and the animals sold to other well-known breeders or used for show stock, are known as cavy. It is a subtle distinction not often brought out so boldly, but a cavy is supposed to be a better animal than a guinea pig—though they may be brothers or sisters.

That is the reason that the animals mentioned in this magazine are nearly always called cavy. The average person who raises guinea pigs is not much interested in such a magazine. He puts all his guinea pigs into one pen and lets nature take its course. The careful breeder puts his cavy into carefully marked breeding pens, uses only the best of his animals for breeders, and sells the rest for guinea pigs. He usually keeps accurate breeding records and likes to compare notes with other breeders though a magazine like this. He is not much interested in common guinea pigs as such, but he is interested in anything that anyone does that seems likely to improve the cavy industry as a whole or the individual cavy in it.

So, there are common guinea pigs and fancy cavy, but always, since human nature is what it is, there will be some who honestly believe their rather common guinea pigs are fancy cavy and will advertise and sell them as such. It is not cricket, of course, to sell an inferior guinea pig for \$4 or \$5 under the money. If we do not know quality when we see it, we owe it to ourselves and to our customers to study the standards of our particular breed until we really know the difference and then guarantee satisfaction in the cavy we sell. When we advertise select quality cavy, let's be sure we actually have them and can give our customer good value for his money.

If you are not sure you know really good cavy when you see them, but want to buy a start of really good stock, the thing to do is to buy from a good reliable breeder who takes pride in his reputation. If he says his animals are good, you can depend upon it, but usually, in describing his animals, he will point out their defects as well as their good points, because even the best of animals cannot be absolutely 100 per cent perfect in all particulars. You must then compare and decide what you want in accordance with what you can afford to pay.

Then, when you have started, be sure and sell plenty of guinea pigs.

In no other way can you improve your stock and keep your cavy really fancy.

WOOD CHARCOAL AS A TONIC

In the daily life of all small stock there is need of a tonic—a tonic that will build up resistance to disease, keep the digestive tract clear and functioning smoothly, improve appetite and in general, bring forth highly satisfactory results that the raiser of small stock desires. To this end Wood Charcoal is recommended.

The dictionary says tonic is a medicine capable of restoring the normal tones of organs from a condition of debility. Wood Charcoal does this and more. Aside from restoring good health, Wood Charcoal, if fed daily, will prevent numerous illnesses. Wood Charcoal does its work quietly without causing any disturbance to the system.

For further information on Wood Charcoal and how it acts, write the Wood Charcoal Research Bureau, Box 389, Jacksonville, Fla. for their booklet. It is free for the asking:

SUCCESSFUL MEAT RAISING

(Continued from page 3)

away after a week and the other about ten days later, these two are the outstanding young in the litter that we intend to keep or sell for breeding stock and the extra milk for one or two weeks builds bone and gives these two a little better start than if we took them away from the doe at 60 days. We try to keep the place as clean as possible at all times as we have found out that if the droppings should not get through the wire and a corner of the hutch gets filthy the litter will suffer and not look as good or put on the weight as they should. We try to keep the rabbits as quiet as possible. We never allow small children in the rabbitry as they invariably run up and down the aisles and scare the rabbits; this can lose pounds of weight off of a litter and there is also the danger of injury when they scramble around the sides of the hutches in blind fright. It is a poor policy to speak sharply or try to correct visitor's children so the easiest way is to keep them out. I find that I have the best success in mating rabbits after midnight. They are a nocturnal animal and frolic and stamp around and are in a more receptive mood than when they are warm during the day, hungry during the first part of the evening and sitting around digesting their food up until nearly midnight. I never use a buck oftener than once every 7 days and prefer to use them less. I think every 14 days is often enough as vitality depends a lot on the buck and they should be in perfect health and condition when used. We have mostly 2½x4 foot hutches with a few that are 3x3 feet, all with ¾-inch hardware cloth bottoms, single tier with over 3 feet clearance from the ground and at least 2 feet head room at the lowest part of the roof to give the rabbits room to stand on their hind legs and stretch. We give them a rough board about 12 by 15 inches to sit on, gnaw on or push around as they wish. Another thought, we do not weigh the litters any more at 21 days as we decided that the less they are handled

the better. Most of you have seen the bruise on a fryer that has been picked up by the skin over the back and I do not think this is good for the rabbit. If you can pick them up without hurting them you will still get them excited or frightened and they might go off their feed for a meal or two, so most of our young rabbits are never handled before they are put on the scales on the sixtieth day. They are never taken away and put in "fattening pens" but remain with the doe until this time and then are culled and are butchered or are saved for future breeders.

Well, friends, I am not inviting arguments or trying to tell you how to raise your fryers. I have simply related our methods and they have been successful for us. I have never raised a 40-pound litter but I have quite a few does that have given us a 120 to 135 pounds of fryers in a year's time and they are the same rabbits that I have shown successfully here on the coast in the very toughest of competition.

NEW ZEALAND REDS AND WHY

(Continued from page 2)

white hairs over entire body, except under side of tail, which is white. You have now picked your first choice, now send it to a show, which if possible, you should attend and watch the judging. You will learn more by watching the judge place the class. If you are fortunate, you may place a first, but do not expect to win a first every time. The next place you

show this same rabbit, you may place second or third or maybe not at all. There will be different competition, or your rabbit is not in as good a show condition as it was in the last show. It may be ready to go into a moult and the fur is thin and has lost color, even if it has type, it cannot win over a specimen that has good type and is in good condition. Be fair to your stock and don't show unless your rabbits are in show condition. Above all, start with good foundation stock. Subscribe for **SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE**, and benefit by the different articles sent in by different breeders, telling of their experiences. Join the American Federation of New Zealand Breeders and get the guide book free, which is worth many times more than the membership fee of \$1. Also join the American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association.

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ILLINOIS

Rockford—Howard F. Kelser, 1631 Chestnut. Phone Forest 8693. 25-12

INDIANA

Indianapolis—John C. Fehr, 1302 Woodlawn Ave. 25-12
Fort Wayne—Mack Rayl, R.F.D. No. 4, Waynedale. 25-12

IOWA

Waterloo—Paul C. Maas, 621 Ricker street. Licensed judge and registrar. 25-12

KANSAS

Wichita—M. Stoner, 1134 South Seneca Street. 25-3

MICHIGAN

Detroit—Gus Siegmund, 20904 Lahser Road, RFD Box 298. 25-12
Grand Rapids—D. L. Mieras, 119 Grove street, N. E. 25-12

MINNESOTA

St. Paul—E. Wohlauf, 1944 East Minnehaha street. 25-6

OHIO

Springfield—Gus Pullins, 1002 North Burnett Road. Cavy judge and registrar. 25-5

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PLEASE WRITE NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY WHEN SENDING COPY FOR AD — ALSO WHEN ANSWERING ADS.

American Checkered Giant Club

By A. J. Foerster, Secretary, 3601 East 53d Street, Cleveland, Ohio

The two Checkered Giant shows at Cincinnati and Indianapolis are now history. I had the pleasure of attending one and judging the other. Both shows were a credit to the breed and to the clubs which sponsored them. Cincinnati with 130 entries took the lead for the most Checkered Giants entered at any show up to that time. Cincinnati held this honor for two weeks as Indianapolis came through with 141. Basing an estimate on these two shows I will predict that Fort Wayne will pass the 150 mark at the convention show.

At the time of this writing (May 10) we have a special pot of \$73.50 for the convention show and this pot is growing steadily. Fort Wayne, under the leadership of its chairman, Dr. Max R. Andrews, is striving for the largest convention show ever held. During my visit with Dr. Andrews he gave me a rough outline of some of the things planned. Their show catalogue will be called a year book and one of the features of this book will be the listing of specials. Previously all catalogues just headed their special lists with the name of the breed. Fort Wayne will not only head each list with the name of the breed, but will use a cut of a good specimen of each respective breed at the head of the list of specials for all the main breeds.

All Fort Wayne hopes to do financially is to break even on the convention. Any profits from the year book will be paid back to the exhibitors in the way of specials and premiums. Those of us who can should support Fort Wayne with entries, adds and by all means don't forget to help swell the Checkered Giant pot with a contribution of some kind.

For a long time the Checkered Giant breeders have been very lax in having their stock registered. However, I am very happy to say that March and April have showed a decided improvement in this matter. March, our banner month, with 14 registrations and April followed with 9. By having your stock registered you are doing three things: First, you are proving to your prospective customers that your herd has quality; second, you are helping to support our present body the A. R. & C. B. A.; and third, the American Checkered Giant Club receives 10c from the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association for every Checkered Giant that is registered.

HASTINGS RABBIT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

By W. J. Abbott, Secretary, 1714 W. 4th St., Hastings, Neb.

Spring has really brought the rabbit breeders to life here in Hastings. Everyone seems to be enlarging and making plans for another year.

C. E. Williams, of Grand Island, Neb., visited Hastings Sunday, May 4, and we really enjoyed having him over from Grand Island.

Breeders here are still behind in meat sales but we hope to remedy the situation soon.

We were indeed happy to see in last month's SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE that the Olympic Rabbit Breeders Association of Seattle, Wash., had received charter with the American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association. We want to wish these friends of ours the best of luck.

ILLINOIS STATE RABBIT AND CAVY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

By Ferd C. Dunkelberg, Secretary, 618 Park Avenue, Pekin, Ill.

The time is drawing closer when we should be thinking of our official show, the Illinois State Fair Rabbit Show. This will be held this year in Springfield, August 9 to 17. This is our show and we should be looking ahead to it and making our plans for our entries now. Don't forget there is in excess of \$1,000.00 in cash premiums to be won by exhibitors and it is all paid for by the state of Illinois. The last several years we have been building it up again and if we have the same proportionate rate of increase in entries this year that we have had in the past several years, we should have close to 900 rabbits this year. Let's all try to see if we cannot have a big entry for this show this year so that we can go to the legislature and ask for more premium money and more concessions. If we would all make a little effort we could put it over. Just as soon as we get a show big enough to pay out all the premium money we will be in a position to get our appropriation increased. Also just as soon as we get our rabbit and cavy show big enough that it pushes the poultry and pigeon show for space in the building we will be in a position to get our own building for the rabbit show. These things are all possible and we can get them, but it is squarely up to us. We can't get some of these things that we want until we make our show big enough to convince the legislators that we really are big enough that we need them. When we do then we can get them.

Your committee in charge of our rabbit meat display booth and the demonstrations of rabbit cookery in the state fair cooking school has been working on the details of these matters and we are hoping that we will have a set up that will be even better than last year. The state has again given us space for our display in the foods exhibit building and we are trying to get our arrangements made for the rabbit cookery demonstrations in the cooking school.

If you have any ideas or suggestions your secretary would be very happy to hear from you. Let's all send in our ideas and suggestions and any names that you may know that will be of interest to rabbit breeders.

National Federation of Flemish Giant Breeders

By Lewis S. J. Griffin, Secretary

Pardon shortness of this report I am in the midst of moving my store as the state and government highway widening road so buildings had to be moved back, besides I am in the midst of completing our new guide book. Said book will not be out until the middle of June as we have had several disappointments on advertising that was promised on our ballot and in order to make book pay its way we had to secure more assistance from other members, so please be patient.

Our membership campaign was a big success. The following winners will get their trios this month: C. H. Pritchard, New Jersey, 41; Dr. Andrews, Indiana, 26; Dr. Krajicek, Nebraska, 21; J. E. Holtzinger, Pennsylvania, 18; L. S. Walcott, Montana, 16. As only 17 Flemish were promised Vern Ashton, Ohio, 11, will get a pair and Ed Stahl, New York, with 10 receives honorable mention. Others sent in one to five. We want to especially praise Mr. Pritchard for his splendid work. He is one of our new governors and is a wide awake Flemish breeder. We congratulate all the above for their wonderful success and am sure they will get some very fine Flemish for their efforts. Other matters are up before the board at this time. Same will be reported next month.

ALL SOUTHERN RABBIT BREEDERS

By R. C. Huggins, 28 Sequoia Drive, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The All Southern Rabbit Breeders Show Circuit banquet was held at Hotel Ross, Chattanooga, Tenn., April 5, 1941.

The entertainment program consisted of piano solos by Carl Huggins; song by Elinor Ivins; dance numbers by Jane and Jean Cunningham; tap dance by Mary Elizabeth Cunningham. Mrs. Ruth Ellis was accompanist.

Officers elected for 1941-42: W. A. Pope, Atlanta, Ga., president; Homer J. Bogle, Maryville, Tenn., 1st vice-president; W. H. Smith, Knoxville, Tenn., 2d vice-president; Louis A. Beyer, Chattanooga, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

Rex Rabbit Federation

By Carl F. Schultz, Secretary-Treasurer, 3592 Kimmel Road, Cleveland, Ohio

What has happened to the Rex breeder? We started this year with all of us pulling together, but in the last month or so some of us have stopped pulling. To make a success of the Rex Federation, our specialty club, we must keep on working. I know that the spring and summer season is a busy one for all of us, but why not take just a little time to do your share toward helping the Federation go forward.

We have a wonderful start on our specials for the national convention and should have a list of specials that will bring out the Rex. The coming lawn and table shows are a good means of finding out whether or not your young stock will be among the winners at the winter shows. Try and support these shows as they are a good means of advertising your stock.

Demand is great for rabbit furs and now is a good time to get real prices for those you have on hand. Rex registrations are still down, but with the young stock coming on it should show an improvement soon. In closing, I would again like to ask all Rex breeders who are not members of our federation to join with us in the effort to put across the Rex.

ROCHESTER RABBIT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

By C. R. Trumbull, Publicity Director

The May meeting of the Rochester Rabbit Breeders Association, Inc., was held Friday evening, May 2, 1941, at the Museum Building in Rochester, N. Y.

Many important details were discussed regarding the recent past and future events. We were all pleased to learn this meeting of the financial success of our recent rabbit dinner.

This dinner was held in a prominent Rochester restaurant and attracted many people, some who had never eaten domestic rabbit before. Any rabbit organization will find that a rabbit dinner if well staged can do and will do more to boost meat sales than any other advertising medium.

Also will say that right now the rabbit business is the best throughout the east that it has been since World War No. 1.

It apparently has reached the point where if you need a fryer the best thing you can do is raise it yourself, because they cannot be bought from the other fellow at any price. It seems that everyone is selling more meat than he can produce and never has any laying around.

This fact coupled with the present situation abroad which is boosting our national fur markets ought to be an incentive to all breeders to save those does and increase your herds.

Table show time is again with us and already the Rochester boys are on the road showing here and there. The Syracuse, N. Y., show which was first on eastern circuit was well attended and carried out. The "Eastern Midyear" meet at Wilkes Barre, Pa., also saw a large delegation from the Rochester club as did the Seneca County Show at Waterloo, N. Y.

Our own table show is scheduled for June 8, 1941, and we hope to have all you eastern breeders with us. We assure you that you will have the usual good time.

During the course of this meeting we held a question box. These open forums always prove interesting and this one exceptionally so in as much as we had the honorable Harold Converse, Nathaniel J. Fisher and Harry L. Claus to answer the questions, the grandfathers of the eastern rabbit industry. What these three gentlemen know about rabbits would fill volumes.

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SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE

Lamoni, Iowa

American Beveren Club

By J. C. Henderson, Secretary
4222 25th Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.
The big show to be held in Fort Wayne November 25 to 29 is under way and the boys down there are really going to put on a show for you. It will be one to shoot at for a long time, so they say. Now, I have been appointed to assist in securing advertising in the national show year book and hope that I can have the help of every Beveren club member to get at least one ad. The book will be one that will be saved by every one who receives one and your ad will be alive for a long time. Rates are reasonable and you better write our vice-president, Dr. Max Andrews at Fort Wayne, and send him your ad. And you really should plan your vacation for that date and take in the big show; you will never be sorry.

I am going to introduce our state of Washington director, H. K. Ferguson, who lives in Davenport. Mr. Ferguson started with some common rabbits a number of years ago and liked the little fellows, so decided he would take on some real rabbits and naturally purchased some White Beverens. He likes them so well that he has given up all thought of having any other breed. Take it over H. K.

"My study and experience has caused me to become firmly convinced that it is entirely possible and even easy to rid our fine breed of rabbits of the only weakness that I know of in the breed. By that I mean the wooly factor. I am in favor of the proposed change in standards for Beverens for that would aid wonderfully in the elimination of the wooly. We could gain so much and give nothing that is desirable. It is not necessary to breed for coarse, harsh, fur; we should use moderation and keep the lovely fur of the Beveren. All that is necessary is to keep an easy record and be guided by it in breeding. Mark the hutch card of any doe with woolies as a wooly carrier. And doe who has no woolies when bred to a buck who is a wooly carrier should be marked as wooly free. Do the same with the bucks. Then use only breeding stock from parents who have been tested and found free from woolies. We have the best breed in the world and if we stick together and do this one thing, we will be repaid many times over. My experience with Beverens has been so pleasant and profitable that I wouldn't think of any other breed. Me for Beverens."

NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA RABBIT & CAVY BREEDERS ASSN.

By H. S. Barnes, Publicity Director
The Northeastern Oklahoma Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association held a business meeting the last Tuesday of April as regularly scheduled. For this meeting the association drove to Skiatook, Okla., to see our John Collins to be present. John had undertaken a little back yard raising and was having a little trouble getting around comfortably. Two or three more applications of Sloan's Liniment and he will be as good as new. At the close of the meeting Mr. Collins, in his characteristic fashion, settled our local controversy about the palatability of the cavy by serving what were claimed to be "guinea pig" sandwiches. Anyway they sure were "larruping."

The association voted to resume the monthly membership dinners. These dinners attended by the members, their families and their guests have always been extremely popular with this association with a social occasion.

The open meeting was held Tuesday, May 13, at the Mayo Hotel, with several visitors present. The present status of the rabbit industry was discussed and several pertinent suggestions were contributed. John Collins, apparently completely recovered, was in charge of the program.

Read the Classified ads this month. There are bargains galore!

CUYAHOGA COUNTY NOTES

By F. Hlawati, Sr., Secretary,
3628 E. 49th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio

Well, I am back again with the late reports of the Cuyahoga County Rabbit Breeders Association and its members. Due to my illness for the last four months I have done very little writing. Due to the lack of room after remodeling the Broadway Y. M. C. A. our regular monthly meetings are now held in our show room at 19104 Detroit Road, Rocky River, Ohio. The newly elected officers of our club are Carl F. Schultz, president; Jack Storey, vice-president; Goldie Storey, treasurer; F. Hlawati, Sr., secretary; Lou Hansen, Roy Eacott and Cliff Peterson directors. Any breeders who wish to attend our meetings, which are held every second Monday of each month, are welcome.

Now as to what some of our members are doing these days. Carl F. Schultz has been putting some new improvements in the pigeon loft for his son and it will not be long before he will be putting some new improvements in his rabbitry. The Storeys are busy building more hutches and when they get finished they will have a very nice layout. They are breeders of Rex rabbits. Now about our little Havana ranch. We have plenty of work to do, we just got through with 40 new feeders for feed and hay combined.

WASHINGTON STATE RABBIT BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

By Harriett J. Groos, Secretary

The Washington State Rabbit Breeders' Association held a very interesting and well attended meeting in Seattle, Wash., Sunday, April 27. A delicious rabbit dinner was served by members of the Olympic Rabbit Breeders' Association at the home of Floyd Maddox, its president, all members attending the dinner and meeting owe Mrs. Willis and her helpers a royal vote of thanks.

Members from the Whatcom County Rabbit Breeders' Association, the Olympic Rabbit Breeders' Association and the Southwestern Washington Rabbit Breeders Association reported that their locals had voted to join the state association as a body. This makes the state association really representative of all the organized breeders in the state. However, this does not limit the membership to members of local associations. Anyone interested in rabbits is eligible to join whether or not they belong to a local association.

It was decided that this association sponsor the western Washington fair at Puyallup, Wash., September 15 to 21 and hold our annual meeting during that week. This show will be judged by our president, Hal Osborn, and is the largest fair in the state. We have been promised a new show room with all the coops and space we need so it is up to the breeders to make this a real show.

Uniform butchering and the best manner of putting a carcass on the market was discussed. Mr. Osborn explained the disadvantage of over-stretching pelts and some of the mistakes the breeders make butchering, thus giving them a poor grade when pelts are marketed.

It was decided to hold a state picnic in Olympia, August 17 featuring a butchering demonstration and an educational or check over show. The only way we can iron out our problems is to get together and talk them over.

The second issue of the Washington State Bulletin is just off the press and thanks to the cooperation of the advertisers and the hard work of the editor and his assistants is a grand success. We hope all the members enjoy it and will consider it their own publication and medium of expression.

LILAC SPECIALTY CLUB

By William S. Walters, Sec.-Treas.
1695 Parkman Road N. W., Warren, Ohio
Since my last report I have received the club holdings from Mr. Godshall, including 8 special ribbons and money order for \$25.58.

Mr. Godshall deserves a lot of credit for the fine job he has done. In my last report I stated that there has been too much laxity, we all have been letting Mr. Godshall do it all. As I do not recall ever reading or seeing any articles or suggestions by other members in the SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE. So let's us all take our hats off to Mr. Godshall.

In looking over the membership list I find that there are a few members not paid up so please look over your cards and see if you are in good standing. In the rear future I will mail a letter and a ballot to every member. Please give it your support by voting and giving your opinion as this is your club. Its success or failure depends on you.

You will be asked to support the national convention show at Fort Wayne, Ind., to make it the largest Lilac show ever held.

It will not only help our breed but will be demanding the public to accept the Lilacs and put them on top where they belong.

No matter how small a special you can give, please send it in as every little bit helps.

You will be asked to select a judge that you wish to judge the Lilacs at the convention, also your opinion in trying to hold one special Lilac show each year. The show to be held in different sections of the country each year in conjunction with some good winter show.

If you have any ideas or a plan that will help the Lilacs and the club, please send it in as we need all the help we can get. Don't forget our slogan, "Every Member, A New Member."

IOWA STATE RABBIT & CAVY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

By Paul C. Maas, Secretary

Your board of directors met at Waterloo, Iowa, Sunday, April 29, 1941, with six present and three absent. Here is what the board decided on doing for the members and breeders of Iowa. We are trying to get out a bulletin after July 1 providing that you members will get in and join us to make this association a real association.

Now to the breeders that will get us the most members the board has put up a cash prize of \$6 donated by the board members present to be divided out as follows: A junior doe of his or her choice of breed or \$3 for first; \$2 for second; \$1.00 for third. The members of the board are not competing for these prizes so here is a chance for any one winning the above prizes. Closing date will be the cattle congress show.

The state association offers a special ribbon for the best of each breed at an official May or show providing said member is a member or joins within 30 days of closing date of show.

The next regular meeting will be held the first Sunday in June at Cedar Rapids. Let's all get there and join a bunch of clean sports.

Read the Classified ads this month. There are bargains galore!

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

By Mrs. A. V. Mozier, Publicity

At the monthly business meeting of the San Diego County Rabbit Breeders Association, Tuesday, May 6, at the University Heights Play Grounds, San Diego, applications of five new members were accepted.

Much interest is being shown in San Diego County on the commercial side of the industry, as prices of both rabbits and furs have been fluctuating in quite a wide range of prices in the past two weeks.

A report of interest was given by the show chairman, Mr. Ellis, of the Easter show that was the fifteenth annual spring show sponsored by the San Diego Club.

One outstanding exhibit was two fine New Zealands exhibited by Jim Martin, long known as Jim's Rabbitry. Sweepstakes, including cash and silver cup, were taken by these two fine animals. Fine exhibits were shown in all classes and breeds.

A record crowd was at the business meeting and interest is keen in all branches of the work and the San Diego Club is doing its part to put rabbits in their rightful place.

Read the Classified ads this month. There are bargains galore!



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Convention Catalogue; Emil J. Voigt, who has been chosen to act as show secretary for the big convention show to be held at Fort Wayne, Ind., November 24 to 29, 1941, advises that work has already started on the new catalogue and Ray Lieber has been appointed advertising manager and will have full charge of getting out the catalogue. Mr. Voigt will have Francis C. Knight and Bernie Freudenberg to assist him as secretary and with the above line up the secretarial work of the convention is an assured success. Dr. Max R. Andrews, who is president of the Fort Wayne association is general chairman and Gust Rutz will superintend the show and we can depend on all exhibits being well taken care of and in charge of experienced breeders, who have handled convention shows before and handled them to perfection. So, we know they will be able to repeat their past good performances this year. Remember the dates, November 24 to 29 and arrange at least a part of your vacation to include these dates and you will never regret it.

Renew Your Membership: Many members whose memberships have expired the past few months have renewed and have received quite a lot of new members, but there are still quite a few who have not sent in their renewals. I am calling your attention to this so you can renew and save the unnecessary expense of mailing out notices as this is an extra cost you can help us keep to a minimum and at the same time keep your membership in good standing. I know you all wish to do this, so you can mail your resolutions later on with your nomination ballot.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Hepp in California: LeRoy Hepp formerly of Syracuse, New York, in sending in his renewal for his membership and judges license advises that he and Mrs. Hepp have settled in El Monte, Calif., and have a new home on a lot 80x242 feet and have a rabbitry of 70 working does and busy building new hutches and installing a self-watering system. In fact are happy and contented in their new location. We know Mr. and Mrs. Hepp will enjoy themselves in their new location.

Federation of Angora Breeders New Bulletin: I have received today Bulletin No. 1 issued by the Federation of American Angora Breeders and this bulletin contains much useful information for the Angora breeders relative to markets, prices, production, etc., of Angora wool. Among the many interesting things mentioned is the fact that about 15,000 pounds of Angora wool has been imported to the United States from Japan since January 1, 1941. Mr. Gilbert also states this wool coming from Japan is carefully graded and packed with extreme care. This is one of the many important things the average American breeder must realize if they wish to make a success with Angoras. It is the many little things that count in the Angora wool industry the same as any other line of our Rabbit industry. Here in America, we are apt to overlook many little things which means much towards the success of rabbit breeding. These bulletins are mailed to all members of the Federation and will do much good to further promote the breeding of Angora rabbits and increase the production of Angora wool. They will be published quarterly.

A. R. & C. B. A. Bulletins: Several have suggested the A. R. & C. B. A. issue a quarterly bulletin and mail direct to each member, instead of our monthly news items, which are published in the various journals. I hardly think this would do the association as much good as our present system. It may be that all of our members do not take a rabbit journal and some fail to see our monthly news items but I believe the large majority do and every one interested should subscribe for at least one journal in order to know what is going on in the rabbit and cavy world and be able to take advantage of any new opportunities that might spring up, which would be to their interest. We can do it if necessary but believe our present system of handling our association news is the best for all concerned.

A. R. & C. B. A. Special Ribbons: Since a resolution was passed at our last convention, which prohibits the giving out of our large special ribbons to the winner of same, unless he is a member of the A. R. & C. B. A., we have changed the handling of these ribbons and they are sent direct to the winner from this office instead of being given out direct by the local secretary. I have a form letter printed explaining this procedure and when a secretary requests permission to run their show as an official A. R. & C. B. A. show I enclose this letter with my reply. The secretary then informs me of those awarded the ribbons at the show and I mail the ribbon direct to those who are members of the A. R. & C. B. A. To the winners who are not members, I advise them of their winnings and request them to join at once if they wish their ribbon. Not necessary that the rabbit awarded the ribbon be registered but those winning the championship certificate must be registered in order to receive same. However, not necessary that the owner of the animal be a member of the A. R. & C. B. A. Table show certificates given to the winner regardless of the two above requirements.

Mrs. S. H. Sixma Passes On: Mrs. S. H. Sixma, wife of our prominent judge and registrar of Muskegon, Mich., passed away at their home recently and sorry indeed to hear of this. Mrs. Sixma had been ailing for sometime and was in the hospital at the time of our convention at Grand Rapids, Mich., last fall. We extend our sincere sympathy to Mr. Sixma and family.

L. M. Davis, of El Monte, Calif., Passes On: We have lost another good breeder and worker through the death of L. M. Davis, of El Monte, Calif. Mr. Davis passed away suddenly the last week in March and sorry indeed to hear of this. Mr. Davis was treasurer of the San Gabriel Valley Rabbit club and well liked by all who knew him. He was not only a member of the A. R. & C. B. A., but the California State, The Orange County Rabbit Breeders Association, The San Gabriel Club and others. We extend our sincere sympathy to Mrs. Davis and son.

V. Paul Stephens Condition Serious: V. Paul Stephens, of Huntington, Ind., who is secretary of the Federation of Havana breeders, who was in an accident sometime ago is still in a serious condition. I hope, however, that he will soon regain his health and be well on the road to recovery by the time of our next months news.

Harry Thompson Passes On: Harry Thompson, one of our Chicago breeders and good workers, passed away suddenly April 25. Mr. Thompson was superintendent of the recent Tibbar show and well liked by all who knew him and will be greatly missed in the future. We extend to the family our sincere sympathy.

New Zealand Federation Pencils: Mr. and Mrs. Stallings have hit on a new idea to secure more members for the Federation of New Zealand Breeders by giving a new automatic pencil to all sending in four or more members to Mrs. Stallings for the federation during 1941. This pencil has the federation's emblem on same and must be seen to be appreciated. Start working for yours today and when you get yours, I know you will agree with me that it is a very valuable prize and one you will appreciate. Mr. and Mrs. Stallings are furnishing these pencils themselves and we congratulate them on the clever idea.

President Fehr Indisposed: Just received a card from President Fehr stating his health had not been so good recently, advising he was having his teeth extracted. We hope this will soon bring him back to normal again with health better than ever.

Registrations: Registrations as a whole diminished in April as compared with March, but New Zealand showed an increase of about 15 per cent. Creme D'Argents jumped up to 10 for the month of April which is a record for this wonderful new breed. Angoras held up fairly well but not up to March figures only 14 as compared to 25 in March. Following are the standings of the var-

ious breeds since January 1, 1941: New Zealand, 238; Chinchilla, 124; Flemish, 117; Angora, 81; Rex, 32; Checkered Giant, 31; Havan, 16; Creme D'Argent, 13; French Silver, 7; Dutch, 5; Beveren, 4; Silver Marten, English and Belgian Hare, 2 each; Himalayan and Silver Fox, 1 each.

Grand Championship Certificates Issued Since My Last Report: Country Gentleman, Reg. No. 9584-V, Sandy Flemish buck, owned by Fred A. Hanselman.

Gold Queen, Reg. No. 9772-V, New Zealand White doe, owned by Jack Boughton.

Official American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Shows: The following chartered locals have been granted permission to hold their show as an official A. R. & C. B. A. show since my last report:

June 8, 1941, United R. & C. B. A., Springfield, Ohio.

June 8, 1941, Rochester R. B. A., Rochester, N. Y.

"CONVENTION NEWS"

By Emil J. Voigt, Secretary

Since last month's news, things are beginning to shape up very nicely. Secretaries and breeders have been appointed throughout the states as a committee to boost the convention and show and have shown a lot of cooperation to date. Thanks boys—keep it up.

Another assistant secretary has been appointed since last month, a man you all know, no other than Ora Blessing himself. The secretarial staff is now well fortified and we believe that this end of the job will be taken care of in such a way that all exhibitors will be well satisfied.

In my last month's news, I stated that the Wayne Hotel would be the headquarters. I am sorry to state that it was impossible to get this hotel for same, but have engaged the Anthony Hotel instead. Those of you who attended the last convention in Fort Wayne will remember that the "merry makers" had no interruptions whatsoever at the Anthony Hotel and the management has assured us that we will again have the freedom at this convention. Rooms are priced at from \$1.50 on up. Plenty of single and double rooms, with or without baths, can be had. Reservation cards will be sent to those requesting same.

Our club decided to put on a 4-H club exhibit in connection with the convention show and we will furnish the coops and ribbons free of charge to them. So, now, you 4-H club members get busy and show us that you have good rabbits and enter your stock, not alone in your exhibit, but also in our regular classes.

The judges, who will probably get assignments for the convention show are as follows: Vern Ashton, R. J. (Dick) Bernhardt, Jim Blyth, John Fehr, A. J. (Cus) Foerster, John Furrer, H. C. (Gillic) Gilbert, Lewis S. J. Griffin, Karl Scutters, L. A. (Boots) Schultze, Gus Siegmund, Edw. H. Stahl, and Marion Stoner.

This list of names of judges, of course, is open for changes at any time, due to the fact that there is still sufficient time before the convention and no one knows what may happen, which would make it impossible for one of the above named judges not able to attend. Substitutes then will be in order. As to what breeds they will judge that will be published at a later date.

A last word to the booster committee—"Come on, Let's go America."

MORE NEWS NEXT MONTH!

GIANT CHINCHILLA RABBIT ASSN.
By Melvin Behrens, Secretary-Treasurer,
Pearl River, N. Y.

The first American Giant Chinchilla which complied with the standard, saw the light of day in Kansas City, Mo., December 1921. Experiments had been carried on for some time before, but it was in the above month and year when the one rabbit was produced, the first one that was just as its originator, Edw. H. Stahl, wanted.

That was a rabbit with the Chinchilla color, the frame, ears and the bone in correct proportion with its weight. One of the first Giant Chinchillas exhibited was at Kansas City, Mo., show in the fall of 1922 and was called the Million Dollar Princess. Now the breed is called the Million Dollar Rabbit. In Giant Chinchillas we have fast growth at an early age, an ideal commercial, meat and fur rabbit, as it's not unusual to attain weights of 5 to 6 pounds at 8 weeks, which means 2½ to 3 pounds of rabbit meat. This means great profit possibilities for this breed, even when sold for market; its breeding stock sales should make them one of the most, if not the most profitable rabbit to raise.

Spring and summer shows are with us once again, and here's hoping you Giant Chinchilla breeders will show your colors. Show 'em and win one of the fine special silk ribbons our association offers on best senior, best 6-8 and best junior, buck or doe. Also a beautiful rosette ribbon for best Giant Chinchilla in show. To receive these ribbons the winners must be members of Giant Chinchilla Rabbit Association or join before judging. For membership send \$1.00 to me or give to show secretary. Our offer must be printed in premium list and two copies sent to association office, so show secretaries help swell your entries by cooperating with our association. To top this off, I will offer one year's subscription to any rabbit magazine, including SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE, for best display of Giant Chinchillas at any spring or summer show by a member.

Advertising Campaign

In order to create interest in Giant Chinchillas we are going to get out 1,000 booklets to be distributed by advertising. In doing this we need the support of our members. For further particulars, advertising rates, etc., write today.

Boost Giant Chinchillas for more rabbit dollars.

American English Rabbit Club

By Director W. J. Seyfried

It is with regret that we hear that our beloved secretary James Blyth can no longer handle the secretaryship of our English club. Business and other items are taking up all Jim's time now. I did more for English than any other I know of. Take it from me Jim we hate to lose you, but any way we will have you for one of our members and one of our club judges. I for one director vote to make Jim a life member of our club. This will give Jim the honor of being the first to be made a life member. So what do you say club members? I think we should act at once on this.

To be frank and sincere I think the English club needs a little boost and I ask all English breeders to get going again. Send your club nominations in to Mr. Blyth at once. After our election we can get going again. I suggest our young stock show to be held at Hatfield fair. Next year this young stock show must go to either Ohio or Indiana. I would suggest an English club meet at Pittsburgh this year and final, our championship show to Fort Wayne convention. Next year this championship show must be held in the east. This plan of course will keep our show divided so all members can have one in their section at different times. Our last show in the west was 1936, while four championship shows were held in the east. That is not at all fair to our western members. In fact out of 17 championship shows only four were held in the west. All we as such breeders as Tom Corley, Shubham, Slater, Snutters and others just can't recall, to stick with this club and get the ball rolling again. I say thumbs up. What do you all say? Let us make our shows in 1941 the best ever.

The English sure did show up well at a few table shows here in the east. H. R. DeBarr was on hand with his champion Black buck and is still winning. It is reported that DeBarr sold this fine buck for a nice price. So you can see what a good English means to us all.

Art Mickley is very quiet at present. We all wonder if he is in the army or still raising Spots. There is also a young lady in our club who I think will do some nice winning on English from now on. She sure gave a very good account of herself at the Pennsylvania table show. How about it Mrs. Margrie? I hear Bob Scott, Sr., is raising some good English. We must also watch Bob. You all know Bob was our first English club president.

In regards to electing a new secretary, I ask all, please do not take this job unless you can put your full time to it. I for one find that I will not have time to accept this office and run the affairs of the club right. Harold DeBarr says he has a man that should make a good secretary. So Harold, let the boys hear through SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE.

Things must be very serious over in England. I do not hear from those English breeders any more. So it is up to us Americans to keep the standard of the English ton notch. I close this article now wishing all a successful breeding season.

Read the Classified Section next.

The American Chinchilla Rabbit Breeders Assn.

By C. N. Farley, Secretary-Treasurer
P. O. Box 382, Sedalia, Mo.

Yes, Chinchillas are coming to the front. The past month brought many inquiries to my desk. Some wanting to know where they can buy good Chinchillas. Others wanting information in regards to the Chinchilla rabbit and the Chinchilla club. If you have good Chinchillas for sale, now is a good time to place an ad in the rabbit magazines. Of course I always recommend club members to those who make inquiry.

We are not receiving as many new members as we should. Did you ask that Chinchilla member in your community to join the Chinchilla club and help boost for the rabbit that he breeds? Well, let me suggest that you go after him again, this time in dead earnest.

Watch your membership card, it will soon be time to send out nomination ballots and only those who are paid up will receive them. Just a few days ago I received a renewal of membership from one of our members, and I had not sent him a reminder that his membership would soon expire. When I find a member who has such a fine spirit of co-operation, I know I can recommend him to those who want to buy Chinchillas and I certainly do.

Since our last report grand champion certificates were sent to Emil J. Dvorak for senior Heavyweight doe, ear number 368W, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, show and to A. S. Gibbons for senior Heavyweight doe number 9973V at Knoxville, Tenn.

Our secretary was delighted last month by having G. R. Nordquist and his wife and two daughters, of Omaha, Neb., come by for a little visit. Mr. Nordquist is another one of Uncle Sams Postal boys who loves to breed good Chinchillas.

The western "approved Chinchilla show" will be held at the Colorado State Fair in August. Our director, A. L. Stallings, is superintendent of the show and is expecting the club members to enter a goodly number of Chinchillas. The eastern "approved Chinchilla show" will be held in connection with the Eastern Fanciers Show at Pittsburgh, Pa. I do not have full data at this time. Let's take more interest in the "approved Chinchilla shows."

TID-BITS FROM THE GREATER BALTIMORE CAMPUS

The club met on May 9, 1941, on call of its most "cussed" and discussed secretary, who by the way still remains the secretary despite all and sundry. The occasion being the resumption of operation after a three month lapse during which the place has put on a "shatter-proof" front. Due to the change of policies in the association it has been necessary for us to elevate our vice-president, J. Ed Clowney to the presidency in order to bring about a democratic live and let live policy and to promote a spirit of good fellowship in the club.

After the sending out of questionnaires to all whose names were on the books, some of which we never had the pleasure of having in meetings, we finally found out who we could depend on as active members. So from now on we hope to keep every member on the job and in so doing keep the club on its toes as well.

Remembering back to last year we gave a little rabbit salad supper and incidentally brought out a few of our members and neighboring club members' rabbits which proved a sensation in these woods, a sensation in two respects—one that it created an interest and secondly because the secretary got a lot of what Sherman said was for putting it over. This time, and in the near future we hope to duplicate the trick—and there'll be no excuse for folks not turning out because we will try and have it under cover (in case of dew falling) and are placing orders for sweaters and blankets with which to cover all delicate stock in case it turns cold and also an air conditioning system in case it gets too hot.

Most of our members backed us last year as did several of the Maryland rabbit breeders club, hope you do it again boys because the more the merrier. There's only one thing better than having good rabbits and that is the nerve to show them to your fellow members. So watch out for your notice—it's coming.

AMERICAN ANGORA RABBIT BREEDERS COOPERATIVE

By C. W. Orr, Secretary, Palmer Lake, Colo.

The present changing conditions effects all markets and the Angora wool market is no exception. Before the war this country was importing large quantities of Angora wool from France and other countries. For some time after the war the yarn and wool which had been imported and stored was being used. This supply has now been used up and the manufacturers are looking around for other sources for the better grades of wool. We in this country were not able to supply the demand and therefore the manufacturer was forced to buy from a source which has not proved satisfactory. The reaction to this is a new federal law to the effect that all Angora yarn now manufactured must be clearly marked as to the percentage of Angora rabbit wool and the source of the wool. This will be a great advantage to the growers in the United States and Canada provided we can produce enough Angora wool to supply the demand.

It comes back to the old question are we awake to our opportunities and are we willing to put forth the energy to make a good living growing Angora rabbit wool or are we going to fool along until the war is over and some other country more wide awake takes over the market.

Ever since the forming of the cooperative we have talked to you of grading in order to get the most out of your rabbits. In the past the No. 4 and No. 5 has mostly been shipped to England and at present these markets are practically closed. This need not be an adverse condition but can react to the advantage of the grower by making him more aware of the necessity of shearing his rabbits before he has No. 4 and keeping the hutch so clean; there is no No. 5. In my own rabbitry we have to buy No. 5 from the cooperative in order to have any for nesting wool. The stomach of the breeding doe should be sheared and and saved and her rest made of slightly soiled wool.

The demand has always been for No. 1 and it is becoming more and more so. Even when the market is good on the low grades you have lost money by producing them. The low grades do not pay for the feed it takes to produce them. Resolve right now you are going to play fair with your rabbits and give them a chance to make you a nice income. You know perfectly well if you are not making good it is not the fault of the rabbit. If he grows the wool and you leave it unshorn until it is matted and wasted you are not giving him a fair chance. The successful raising of Angora rabbit wool is a business and should be treated as such, not as a half hearted, half interested, no profit waste of time.

To make a profit you must stop the leaks and the leaks which are causing the most loss is low grade wool and improper grading of all wool. If you will take care of your rabbits and produce only No. 1 and a very little of No. 3 you will be assured of success.

The mill expects to get exactly what they order and pay for. They do not want you to give them No. 1 when they order No. 3 but you can be sure they do not want No. 3 when they pay for No. 1 and doubly sure they do not want tightly webbed wool, which is No. 4, because it has some long wool growing out of it. Grade carefully, nothing is gained by being careless in grading and a great deal can be lost.

MINNESOTA RABBIT AND CAVY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

By Arthur C. Dickhut, Publicity Chairman
The regular meeting which is held at close of the sportsman's show in Minneapolis, April 20, was held at 2 o'clock p. m. at the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn. There was a very good attendance, the local Minneapolis, St. Paul, Robbinsdale and Anoka clubs were well represented.

Before proceeding with the regular business meeting two very instructive talks were given by a fur buyer and a fur manufacturer. Care of pelts was discussed prior to selling to tanner and making garments from rabbit hides was demonstrated. A general discussion on Marketing, Tanning and manufacturing brought out many angles of value to the rabbit breeder. Minnesota has an ideal climate for producing real pelts. Marketing these pelts has been overlooked to a great extent by the commercial meat and laboratory breeders.

mercant meat and laboratory breeders.

The association who will sponsor the Minnesota State Fair is planning on making 1941 stand out for a show year. Rabbit and cavy show is now getting under way. Special prizes in addition to the regular premiums are to be offered by the various clubs and individuals and is going to give the rabbit and cavy breeders some thing to exhibit for. The way to find out if you have good stock is to exhibit it. If you don't place or no prizes come your way you will know their weak points and improve them.

Reports from the marketing committee indicates that domestic rabbit meat is rapidly becoming more popular. Minneapolis and St. Paul members report not enough rabbit meat to supply demand. Furs are going up in price and the cavy business for laboratory work is really good.

The Minnesota State Rabbit and Cavy Breeders believe a steady growth such as we had in 1940 will put the domestic rabbit business in at least or near the top place. There is room for a lot more breeders.

President Kulenkamp and Secretary Schak presided at the meeting.

American Federation of New Zealand Breeders

By Mrs. A. L. Stallings, Sec.-Treas.
221 Quincy St., Pueblo, Colo.

The rabbit business is on the up and up. For the month of April the New Zealand Federation received 30 new members and 9 renewals, 39 memberships in all. Mr. Huggins, of Chattanooga, Tenn., sent in five memberships at one time and believe me we appreciate them coming in this way.

I have just returned from the Oklahoma City rabbit and cavy show. They had a fine show and we had a wonderful time. We enjoyed our visit with Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Owen and were very glad of the opportunity of meeting more of the Oklahoma and Kansas breeders. They are a bunch of real workers and I believe are going to make some of the other clubs sit up and take notice. Oklahoma City had just one New Zealand member when I left home but when I returned they had nine and C. E. Gustafson, of Wichita, Kan., turned in one for Tulsa, Okla. Nine members in one afternoon is something to brag about, I think. C. E. Garrison and T. L. Owen, both of Oklahoma City, are responsible for these new members and they have each received one of the New Zealand pencils. Have you received your pencil yet? Send in four memberships, new or renewal, and one will be mailed to you at once. Those sending in four memberships and receiving pencils, up to date, as follows: L. A. Schutze, Houston, Texas; Walter N. Mann, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Weyandt, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Huggins, Chattanooga, Tenn.; T. L. Owen, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. E. Gustafson, Wichita, Kan.; C. E. Garrison, Oklahoma

City, Okla.; R. L. Sauers, St. Louis, Mo.

I have received show reports from the following shows: Tibbar, Chicago, Ill., with 18 New Zealand members. They received 11 ribbons and the cup, cup going to Jack Frost, Melrose Park, Ill. Elyria, Ohio, with 18 New Zealand members, receiving 10 ribbons and the cup, cup going to Wojcik Rabbitry, Elyria, Ohio. Knot-Blount Rabbit Association, Knoxville, Tenn., with 8 New Zealand members and receiving 12 ribbons. Chattanooga, Tenn., 15 New Zealand members receiving 12 ribbons and cup, cup going to E. E. Coulter, Chattanooga, Tenn. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 14 New Zealand members receiving 8 ribbons and cup, cup going to Claire C. Barclay, Waterloo, Iowa. Waterloo, Iowa, with 16 New Zealand members receiving 10 ribbons and cup, cup going to Claire C. Barclay, of Waterloo, Iowa.

Are we going to have a New Zealand convention yet? We have \$23.00 in it now and this is not much more than a start. It is up to all the members to help, so sit right down and drop me a postal card stating how much you will give. Pledges made now need not be paid till September 1. Let's make all the other breeds sit up and take notice and make this the largest New Zealand show ever held.

OREGON STATE RABBIT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

By Sylvia Wilson, Secretary

We were organized just three years ago with 18 members and to date we have 14 of the original members. We have had a successful three years adding good rabbit breeders to our list at each meeting.

Our educational committee has not been asleep. They have had a carefully planned program to interest the members. At one meeting a prize was offered for the best plan of a rabbit hutch for we believe unless we have the right hutch to start with our interest would soon come to naught. Dr. Benj. H. Miller gave an interesting talk on genetics of rabbits and we have had discussions of different breeders with live specimens to work with.

It will soon be nomination and election again for the American and this association has pledged our support of George Bayliss, of Hayward, Calif., and Hal Osborn, of Vancouver, Wash., for directors. We believe these men need no introduction to the rabbit breeders as they both have been active in this work for many years. We feel the west needs good representatives in the American and also ask you to cast your vote for them.

While you are thinking of the convention show to be held at Fort Wayne, Ind., don't forget your subscription to SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE. You can't afford to miss a single copy. They are getting better and better.

Read the Classified ads this month.

PRINTED ACCESSORIES

STUD RECORD CARDS. Just the form you need if you keep track of what your stud bucks are doing. Printed on very tough stock. Ten for 10c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c; postpaid.

CERTIFICATE OF BREEDING. For use of those having stud bucks who give a certificate with each service. Twelve for 20c; 25 for 35c.

BREEDING RECORD HUTCH CARDS with three-generation pedigreed form on back. A necessity in all rabbitries. One should be placed in every hutch. They give the parentage, day born, ear number, selling price. Sex. If doe, who served by, date tested, kindled, number of young, number weaned, notes. Printed on tough tagboard. Ten for 20c; 25 for 35c; 50 for 60c; 100 for \$1, postpaid.

YOUNG STOCK RECORD CARDS for keeping track of your young stock after it is weaned. Twelve for 10c; 50 for 35c; 100 for 65c, postpaid.

PEDIGREE BLANKS for any breed of rabbits. Printed in neat form on fine bond paper. Twelve for 20c; 25 for 35c; 50 for 50c; 100 for 90c, postpaid. State breed.

SHIPPING TAGS. Designed especially for the shipment of rabbits and cavies. This tag is printed on good heavy cardboard and is very attractive. Twelve for 35c; 25 for 70c; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2, postpaid.

SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE

Lamoni, Iowa

National Polish Federation

By Ferd C. Dunkelberg, Sec'y-Treas.
618 Park Ave., Pekin, Ill.

Time passes quickly, the winter show season is gone and all too quickly the fall and winter shows will be here, bringing with them our national convention show. As you know the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association convention will be sponsored this year by the Fort Wayne Rabbit Breeders Association and will be held at the Fort Wayne Armory, Fort Wayne, Ind., November 25-29, 1941. It is time that we were thinking about our entries for the convention show and making our plans to help our breed to take its proper place at the convention. Frankly this is a call for specials on Polish for the convention show. This call is not too early. I have already sent you a letter relative to the judges and Polish specials for the convention show. There has been some response but we should do much better and much more for our breed if we are sufficiently interested in furthering the interest of the Polish rabbit to see that it attains its rightful place at the convention.

Please let your secretary know what specials you will give on the Polish just as soon as possible as this information must be sent in to the convention show secretary in plenty of time for him to make up his copy for the show catalog. If you want your specials listed in the catalogue send them to me at once as it takes a lot of time and work to get up a convention show catalogue.

Your secretary appreciates hearing from the members very much and would welcome any ideas or suggestions that you might be able to send in. If you have any suggestions that would help the Polish breeders to put this breed on the map don't hesitate to write your secretary. I am hoping that you will send in a lot of specials for the convention show.

THE SUNFLOWER RABBIT & CAVY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

By C. E. Gustafson, Secretary
Wichita, Kan.

The newly organized Sunflower Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association of Wichita, Kan., is making splendid progress. We organized, February 8, of this year, and now have 46 members, 11 of them are ladies, who are either enthusiastic rabbit breeders themselves, or else are vitally interested in the success of their husband's rabbitries. One of our directors is a young lady, college student.

We also have received our charter from the American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association.

We meet twice monthly in our temporary club room at 1912 S. Seneca. The members have donated the furnishings for this room. We have had seven meetings to date, all have been well attended by the members and we always have several visitors. Our programs have been especially interesting and the time allotted for general discussion often finds everybody trying to talk at once, thus our meetings are snappy and full of pep. At the last meeting three visitors turned in their application for membership and one of them made the remark that he hadn't enjoyed himself so much in a long time.

C. E. Fairchilds, an old-time rabbit judge and registrar, has much interesting information to offer on our programs in the way of talks and papers and Judge Marion Stoner is proving a valuable asset to our organization. We feel we are very fortunate in having them to help us with their counsel and advice.

At our first meeting everyone told how they had become interested in raising rabbits and some of the recollections were quite humorous. Each meeting since has been interesting and helpful to all. At our last meeting two pedigreed rabbits were donated by some of our officers. The rabbits were sold at the meeting and the money turned over to the club treasury. At this meeting we discussed plans for a lawn show in the near future.

One thing our club has accomplished during its short existence and that is to interest its members in purebred rabbits. Many are accumulating pedigreed stock.

We have also had considerable discussion at our meetings, concerning a cooperative marketing system and experimental tests have been made, but nothing definite has been decided upon. More breeders are needed to begin with for it is impossible to build up a ready supply is for meat rabbits until a ready supply is available. There is a splendid opportunity to create markets in this territory, as Wichita, the second largest city in the state, has only one or two small outlets for domestic rabbit meat. With each

member of the Sunflower Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association boosting the rabbit industry as they have since we organized we can already see a big improvement in the demand for rabbit meat. This will in all probability, develop into something really worth while, which will be of mutual benefit to our members.

We were not able to do much during national rabbit week as we were not fully organized, but each member took upon himself the responsibility of handing out mailing out as much advertising to their friends and acquaintances as was possible, and made an extra effort to place the domestic rabbit before the public. As a result the supply was completely exhausted; the demand for fryers and bakers has since steadily increased.

The Easter bunny business was also a sell-out. While some folks object to selling rabbits as pets to children, it has proved the means of interesting a great many adults in becoming breeders. Some of the children are doing quite well too. One of our members reports that he did not sell a single Easter bunny without giving detailed instructions as to their care, especially when sold as pets for children. As a result many of these buyers have returned for more and better breeding stock.

Our membership consists of many beside Wichita residents. Since we are the only recognized rabbit club in the state of Kansas at the present time, we welcome applications from anyone. We have just received a revised list of the members of the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association living in Kansas and they will be contacted in the near future and invited to join our club. We will also be very glad to hear from anyone in the state interested in our organization. We can assure each one that we will cooperate in every possible way to help increase interest in the rabbit industry in their particular areas.

Our club is young but we feel we have a splendid start and our members are full of enthusiasm and really intend to do their best to put our section of the country on the rabbit map.

Federation Of American Angora Breeders

By H. John Harder, Secretary,
Shafter, Calif.

Map your future in Angora wool rabbits. The pioneering days are past. Alert business men, ranchers, small stock growers, everywhere are turning to this wonderful wool rabbit. Every man is a captain, his own boss, in this pleasant and profitable business. Ownership of a business used to be only for those who had capital to spare. Today, this amazing industry can be started with only a few dollars and with care and application develop into an enterprise netting thousands of dollars annually. Angora wool production is one of America's big new industries, a miracle of free enterprise.

A Crowning Achievement in Marketing is the outlets we have for all grades of Angora, not just number one or two, or some special grade. Every ounce of wool you produce, you have a market through your specialty club. You can ship with absolute confidence, all grades, small or large shipments and at any time. You are assured of top prices, honest grading and returns in a reasonable period of time. Ship your wool to President Allan T. Gilbert, Foxon Road, East Haven, Conn.

Congratulations! We want to heartily congratulate the publishers of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE for putting out the special Flemish Giant and New Zealand issues. They are certainly a credit to the rabbit industry. In the near future we expect there will be an Angora special, then we Angora breeders can do our part.

Cheap Housing Necessary: In order to quickly breed up large herds for wool production, the cost of hutches must not be too high. We have blue prints with instructions for 25¢ for those who need them.

Registered Breeding Stock always is recommended to those going into this industry. A judge or registrar is familiar with the A. R. & C. B. A. standards from which he is not allowed to deviate. If you buy registered stock you know it's the best, you get a good start and will make money. Don't let anyone fool you that a pedigreed animal is just as good as a registered Angora, it is not. When you buy, be sure to ask for American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association registered Angoras. They may cost a little

more, but you will be repaid many times. There were 67 Angoras registered last month, which is more than there have been for a long time. This shows that the American Angora producers are going in for first class stock.

Information: Upon receipt of 10¢ we supply booklet on "American Rabbit Industry" and include pamphlets, etc., and everything pertaining to wool rabbits.

Membership Increasing: Over 100 new members joined our specialty club in the last few months. Every prospective and grower of rabbit wool should be a member of this American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association chartered specialty club. Besides the many advantages, we publish a quarterly bulletin which is worth more than the total membership fee which is only \$1.00 a year. Join now, tell others.

Convention Pot: Don't forget to send your special to our show secretary, Ernest Cherrier, Jarrettown, Pa. Let's get a big bunch of specials, cash or otherwise.

Shows, Fairs, Etc.: Angora breeders exhibit your rabbits. The best advertising in the world for you, your rabbitry and the industry in general is a good entry. Try it, it will pay you.

Advertising Pays: We have a booklet, descriptive circulars, etc., on the Angora industry. We will send you a sample of each for a three cent stamp. Or, if you are selling breeding stock, literature can be furnished which is of great help.

ILLINOIS-INDIANA CHECKERED GIANT CLUB

By I. R. Holmes, Publicity Director

Checked Giant made history in the month of May; they ranked fifth in registrations since January; have more than doubled in entries in shows in this locality this year.

Now about the one and only National Checked Giant Specialty Show held at Indianapolis May 2-4; this was by far the largest Checked Giant show yet held.

There were 142 single entries, 4 does and litters, 6 in fur class. All classes were filled except 6-8 and Jr. Blue bucks.

Our chairman, Mr. Biagini, really kept his word in saying he'd give the breeders a run for their money this year by taking best display, best of breed, best Black, best Blue, best 6-8, best junior, leaving best senior to Charlie Pierson; best baby to L. L. Biskie. I'll leave the rest of the report in classes to show secretary's report.

Sorry our catalogues did not get out sooner, due to a delay that we could not help which no doubt cost us at least 25 entries as no rabbits were received out of the east except Ohio and they didn't get a catalog, but brought their rabbits anyhow. Also some of our members didn't get them till late and was mailed April 29.

But all in all it was a great show and well attended. We had 34 exhibitors and I think about 25 attended who showed, besides a lot of other breeders who do not raise Checkered Giants.

Bob Shoptaw, who was superintendent, really did a good job of handling the rabbits, also the show secretary did a swell job, especially when entries were still coming in Saturday morning, of course L. C. Wells was also busy tending to a lot of things I know he lost a lot of good sleep Friday night, but I am sure they didn't regret after putting on such a swell show.

We have eight new members from that locality but I do not know who as yet gets credit for them, fine work fellows keep it up.

I wish to advise you Checkered Giant breeders that the Illinois-Indiana will hold its fourth annual Checked Giant table show Saturday, September 14, 1941, also the fifth annual national Checked Giant specialty show. Dates have been set for May 1, 2, and 3, 1942, but have not yet been sanctioned by the American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association.

The next big show for us is the convention at Fort Wayne and we should all get behind this show and send our specials in to Gust Foerster.

It wouldn't be complete if I didn't give our judge a word. I must say that William Bocknor really had a job and done it in fine shape. As he walked in the show room he said, "I am sick, how about going home," when he saw so many Checkered Giants. Of course in a joking way but he said afterwards he was glad he had had the opportunity to judge such a fine entry of Checkered Giants.

So Checkered Giant breeders let's have 200 at the convention for somebody to judge.

Champagne D'Argent Federation

By G. F. Lowell, Secretary, Sharon, Wis.

Our guide book was printed in April and has been mailed to all Federation members and those who took ads in the book. I have received several very fine compliments on the book. The articles on Champagnes are all very good and should be a help to all members and especially the ones just starting with the breed. I am asking all members to show the guide book to non-members and ask them to join and receive the book.

Another month has passed and we are that much closer to the Fort Wayne convention. I am glad to state that we already have \$5.00 donated for the Champagne specials and will be glad to receive more. Please remember breeders that this show is going to be the Champagne show of shows. We want a largest entry we have ever had, so let every one get busy and do his part.

ALL SOUTHERN CIRCUIT

By R. C. Huggins, Secretary,
28 Sequoia Drive,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Grand Final All Southern Circuit show was sponsored by the Chattanooga Rabbit Breeders Association April 3-6, 1941. Nine states were represented in the 200 entries with some very outstanding stock. Judge Fred Hutchinson, assisted by Judges Jansen and Severance, placed the awards. The banquet was held at Hotel Ross after which officers for the 1941-42 show year were elected.

Below we give the winnings:

New Zealand White
Sr. Buck (14)—1st, 2d and 5th W
Pope, 3d Joe Hamilton Jr, 4th Homer Bogle.

6-8 Buck (4)—1st W A Pope, 2d and 3d E E Coulter, 4th C B Smith.

Jr. Buck (9)—1st and 3d E E Coulter, 2d C B Smith, 4th A L Ramsey, 5th Henry T Clark.

Sr. Doe (22)—1st, 2d and 4th E E Coulter, 3d W A Pope, 5th C B Smith.

6-8 Doe (13)—1st, 2d, 3d and 5th E E Coulter, 4th C B Smith.

Jr. Doe (14)—1st, 2d and 5th E E Coulter, 3d A L Ramsey, 4th S L Webster.

Baby Doe (7)—1st, 2d and 4th E E Coulter, 3d and 5th W A Pope.

New Zealand Red
Sr. Buck (9)—1st A S G Rabbity, 2d W H Butler, 3d Roy A Tillery, 4th Henry T Clark.

6-8 Buck (1)—1st E E Coulter, 2d Elmer Steinbrugge, 3d and 4th W H Butler.

Jr. Buck—1st Henry T Clark, 2d Jane & Jean Cunningham.

Sr. Doe (6)—1st W H Butler, 2d Elmer Steinbrugge, 3d Broyles Rabbity, 4th Roy A Tillery, 5th H H Broyles.

6-8 Doe (10)—1st, 2d and 4th W H Butler, 3d Homer Bogle, 5th Huggins.

Jr. Doe—All to Jane & Jean Cunningham.

Baby Doe and Buck—All to Broyles Rabbity.

Heavyweight Chinchilla
Sr. Buck (4)—1st L R Shuler, 2d A L Ramsey, 3d Huggins, 4th A D Baker.

6-8 Buck—1st Huggins, 2d H H Broyles.

Jr. Buck—1st A L Ramsey, 2d L R Shuler, 3d R D Reed.

Sr. Doe—1st L R Shuler, 2d F W Severance, 3d A S G Rabbity.

6-8 Doe—All to Broyles Rabbity.

Jr. Doe—1st L R Shuler, 2d R D Reed.

Standard Chinchilla
Sr. Buck—All to A S G Rabbity.

Jr. Buck—All to Southland Rabbity.

Jr. Doe—All to F W Severance.

Champagne D'Argent

Sr. Buck—All to Roy A Tillery.

Jr. Buck—1st Jane & Jean Cunningham, 2d Carldon Gaddis, 3d A L Ramsey.

Baby Buck—All to W A Pope.

Jr. Doe (4)—1st A L Ramsey, 2d Carldon Gaddis, 3d A L Ramsey, 4th E E Coulter.

White Flemish Giant

All to O H Beasley.

Blue-Eyed White Beveren

All to Henry T Clark.

Black Dutch

Sr. Doe—1st E E Coulter, 2d A S G Rabbity.

Jr. Doe—1st A S G Rabbity.

Blue Dutch

All to A S G Rabbity.

Angora Wooler

All to Louis A Beyer.

Black Silver Marten

All to Ray Giehrer.

Black American Silver Fox

All to E J Slater.

Standard Havana

All to Riverview Rabbity.

OHIO STATE CIRCUIT

By Geo. W. Kelso, Show Secretary
The P. & O. Rabbit Club takes great pleasure in sending in this report from the grand final convention show of the Ohio State Circuit Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association held February 28-March 1 and 2, 1941 at Youngstown, Ohio.
We had 466 rabbit entries besides does and litters, fur classes and covies. Chinchillas lead with Havannas and New Zealand Whites close seconds.
Judging and awards were placed by visiting judges in the circuit.

Polish

Sr. Buck—1st W H Kennedy, 2d and 3d John McGuirk.

Sr. Doe (5)—1st, 2d, 3d and 5th W H Kennedy, 4th Bickley's Bunnyland.

Jr. Doe—1st W H Kennedy.

Blue and Tan

All to Bickley's Bunnyland.

Black and Tan

All to Bickley's Bunnyland.

Creme D'Argent

Sr. Buck (5)—1st Harry L Clauss, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Harold De Wolf.

Jr. Buck—1st Harry L Clauss, 2d Harold De Wolf, 3d Evan S Davis.

Sr. Doe—1st Clauss, 2d Davis.

Jr. Doe (4)—1st De Wolf, 2d Clauss, 3d and 4th Davis.

Champagne D'Argent

Sr. Buck (5)—All to W E Fielder & Son.

6-8 Buck—1st Andrew Macko, 2d W E Fielder & Son.

Jr. Buck—1st Robert Bledsoe.

Sr. Doe—1st W E Fielder & Son.

6-8 Doe—1st Andrew Macko.

Himalayan

Sr. Buck—1st Don Borden, 2d J W King.

Sr. Doe—All to Don Borden.

Blue-Eyed White Beveren
All to M H Samuels.

Black Silver Fox
Sr. Buck (8)—1st Miles O Smith, 2d and 3d E J Slater, 4th and 5th S W Jones.

Jr. Buck—1st Ohio Valley Rabbitry, 2d Kenneth Woods.

Sr. Doe (6)—1st and 2d S W Jones, 3d E J Slater, 4th Miles O Smith, 5th Kenneth Woods.

6-8 Doe—1st Mrs J Baxter, 2d Miles Smith.

Jr. Doe—1st J W King.

Black English Spot
Sr. Buck—1st G G Battles.

Sr. Doe—1st Tom Corley, 2d G G Battles.

Blue Silver Marten
Sr. Buck—1st Wojcik Rabbitry.

Blue Silver Marten
All to Wojcik Rabbitry.

Black Silver Marten
Sr. Buck—1st Ray Giehrer, 2d Wojcik Rabbitry.

Blue Dutch
Sr. Buck—1st Marvin Godshall, 2d M H Samuels.

Jr. Buck—1st J W King, 2d L Millinger.

Sr. Doe—1st M H Samuels, 2d Don Borden.

Jr. Doe—1st George Diller.

Black Dutch
Sr. Buck (8)—1st A E Sautters, 2d Mrs J Baxter, 3d Norman Alward, 4th M H Samuels, 5th L Mellinger.

Jr. Buck—1st Norman Alward.

Sr. Doe (4)—1st M H Samuels, 2d Herbert Ebeling, 3d Don Borden, 4th Reliable Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe (4)—1st Henry Long, 2d Reliable Rabbitry, 3d M H Samuels, 4th L Mellinger.

Chocolate Dutch
Sr. Buck—1st Samuels, 2d E A Schneider.

Jr. Buck—1st and 2d E A Schneider.

Sr. Doe (4)—1st Harold Heekin, 2d and 4th Samuels, 3d Schneider.

Jr. Doe (5)—1st Marvin Godshall, 2d and 5th Samuels, 4th Schneider, 3d George Diller.

Standard Chinchilla
Sr. Buck (8)—1st Ohio Valley Rabbitry, 2d, 3d and 4th Kelso Rabbitry, 5th Heeley & Wellington.

Jr. Buck (8)—1st, 2d, 3d and 5th Kelso Rabbitry, 4th Heeley & Wellington.

Sr. Doe (14)—1st, 3d, 4th and 5th Heeley & Wellington, 2d Kelso Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe (16)—1st Kelso Rabbitry, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Heeley & Wellington.

Heavyweight Chinchilla
Sr. Buck—1st Glenn S Oberlin, 2d H W Jones.

6-8 Buck—1st Glenn S Oberlin.

Jr. Buck—1st Oberlin.

Sr. Doe (7)—1st Oberlin, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Heeley & Wellington.

6-8 Doe (4)—1st and 3d Heeley & Wellington, 2d Oberlin, 4th Reliable Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe—1st and 3d H W Jones, 2d Oberlin.

Standard Havannas

Sr. Buck (16)—1st Botamer Rabbitry, 2d Ernest Lanning, 3d Al Emery, 4th Good Luck Rabbitry, 5th W E Smart & Son.

Jr. Buck (12)—1st and 2d Al Emery, 3d A H Bentz, 4th Botamer Rabbitry, 5th Hlawati's R Ranch.

Sr. Doe (18)—1st Al Emery, 2d Dr F Mathers, 3d Hlawati's R Ranch, 4th A H Bentz, 5th St. Anthony's Rabbit Farm.

Sr. Doe (18)—1st Al Emery, 2d Dr F Mathers, 3d Hlawati's R Ranch, 4th A H Bentz, 5th St. Anthony's Rabbit Farm.

Jr. Doe (12)—1st and 2d Al Emery, 3d Bentz, 4th L Hansen, 5th A H Miller.

Lilac

Sr. Buck (6)—1st, 2d and 5th Wm S Walters, 3d C G Spangler, 4th H Kimball.

Jr. Buck (9)—1st, 2d and 3d Wm S Walters, 4th Norman Alward, 5th Marvin Godshall.

Sr. Doe (9)—1st, 2d and 5th Wm S Walters, 3d Harry Kimball, 4th Marvin Godshall.

Jr. Doe (6)—1st, 2d, 3d and 5th Wm S Walters, 4th Harry Kimball.

New Zealand Red

Sr. Buck and 6-8 Buck—All to Imperial Rabbitry.

Jr. Buck—1st and 2d Imperial Rabbitry, 3d La-Mac Rabbitry.

Sr. Doe (8)—1st, 2d and 4th Imperial Rabbitry, 3d H A Smith, 5th La-Mac Rabbitry.

6-8 Doe (5)—1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Imperial Rabbitry, 5th La-Mac Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe—1st and 2d Imperial Rabbitry, 3d La-Mac Rabbitry.

New Zealand White

Sr. Buck (12)—1st Hylan Rabbitry, 2d H F Delin, 3d Kenneth Woods, 4th A W Sterrett, 5th Wojcik Rabbitry.

6-8 Buck (5)—1st Goodwin & Witherspoon, 2d Hylan Rabbitry, 3d Wojcik Rabbitry, 4th Kenneth Woods, 5th Adam Stone.

Jr. Buck (13)—1st Wojcik Rabbitry, 2d W D Rouse, 3d Jack Boughton, 4th W F McLain, 5th Goodwin & Witherspoon.

Sr. Doe (14)—1st H F Delin, 2d W D Rouse, 3d Goodwin & Witherspoon, 4th Kenneth Woods, 5th A W Sterrett.

6-8 Doe (10)—1st Kenneth Woods, 2d and 3d A W Sterrett, 4th Wojcik Rabbitry, 5th Goodwin & Witherspoon.

Jr. Doe (13)—1st W F McLain, 2d and 5th H F Delin, 3d A W Sterrett, 4th Wojcik Rabbitry.

Blue Checkered Giant
Jr. Buck and 6-8 Doe—All to Miles O Smith.

Jr. Doe—1st Ed Le Fleme.

Black Checkered Giant
Sr. Buck—1st Miles Smith, 2d Adam Stone, 3d A E Sautters.

6-8 Buck—1st Adam Stone.

Jr. Buck (8)—1st Adam Stone, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Miles Smith.

Sr. Doe—1st and 2d Miles Smith, 3d A J Mueller.

6-8 Doe (4)—1st and 2d Adam Stone, 3d Ed Le Fleme.

Jr. Doe (11)—1st Ed Le Fleme, 2d, 3d and 5th Miles Smith, 4th E A Scutters.

Fawn Flemish Giant
Sr. Buck—1st Robert Bledsoe.

Jr. Buck—1st Joe Fait.

Sr. Doe (4)—1st and 3d Adam Stone, 2d Joe Fait, 4th Henry Long.

Jr. Doe—1st W E Smart & Son.

Gray Flemish Giant
6-8 Buck—All to J A Hurley.

Sr. Buck, Sr. Doe and 6-8 Doe—All to H W Jones.

Sandy Flemish Giant
Sr. Buck (6)—1st, 2d, 3d and 5th Robert Bledsoe, 4th Adam Stone.

6-8 Buck—1st Adam Stone, 2d Raymond Wright, 3d Day Light Rabbitry.

Jr. Buck (4)—1st Joe Fait, 2d and 4th Adam Stone, 3d W E Smart & Son.

Sr. Doe—1st and 2d Adam Stone, 3d Robert Bledsoe.

6-8 Doe (4)—1st and 3d Robert Bledsoe, 2d and 4th Day Light Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe—1st and 2d Adam Stone, 3d Day Light Rabbitry.

Steel Flemish Giant
Sr. Buck—1st I G Crum.

6-8 Buck and 6-8 Doe—1st Raymond Wright.

White Flemish Giant
Sr. Buck—1st Howard Linsley, 2d S W Jones.

Sr. Doe—1st Howard Linsley, 2d J A Hurley.

Jr. Doe—1st Howard Linsley.

Blackrex
Sr. Buck—1st Bob Turek, 2d Jim Kroupa, 3d W J O'Leary.

Jr. Buck—1st W J O'Leary.

Sr. Doe—1st Bob Turek, 2d Jim Kroupa, 3d W J O'Leary.

Jr. Doe (5)—1st and 2d Bob Turek, 3d, 4th and 5th W J O'Leary.

Casterrex

All to Jim Kroupa.

Havannarex

Sr. Buck—1st Jim Kroupa.

Sr. Doe—1st Jim Kroupa, 2d Jack Storey.

Lynxrex

Jr. Buck—All to Gus Siegmund.

Sr. Doe—All to Jim Kroupa.

Jr. Doe (4)—1st Gus Siegmund, 2d Carl F Schultz, 3d and 4th L Hansen.

New Zealand Whierex

Sr. Buck—All to Bickley's Bunnyland.

Sr. Doe—1st Bickley's Bunnyland, 2d A J Mueller, 3d Jack Storey.

Doe and Litter

1st and 3d Miles Smith, 2d S W Jones.

Fur

Normal—1st H F Delin, 2d W D Rouse, 3d and 4th A W Sterrett, 5th Goodwin & Witherspoon.

Rex—1st L Hansen, 2d and 3d Bickley's Bunnyland.

CAVIES

Abyssinian Broken Color

Sr. Boar—All to Miles Smith.

Sr. Sow—1st M H Samuels.

Jr. Sow—1st and 2d M H Samuels, 3d Miles Smith.

Golden Agouti

Sr. Boar—1st Miles Smith.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Spring Show, April 25, 26 and 27

New Zealand White

Sr. Buck (16)—1st C E Larrison, 2d R W Hollowell, 3d E M McNatt, 4th Lawrence Keel, 5th R J Potts.

Sr. Doe (11)—1st Valley View Rabbitry, 2d E L Haulin, 3d C E Larrison, 4th George Meyers, 5th Lawrence Keel.

6-8 Buck (6)—1st Charlie Bates, 2d Valley View Rabbitry, 3d Robert McCafferty, 4th H H Upp, 5th A H Miller.

6-8 Doe (18)—1st and 3d A H Miller, 2d R J Potts, 4th Robert McCafferty, 5th Valley View Rabbitry.

Jr. Buck (16)—1st Valley View Rabbitry, 2d E M McNatt, 3d C E Larrison, 4th H & P Rabbitry, 5th Merle Rylant.

Jr. Doe (25)—1st E M McNatt, 2d A H Miller, 3d H & P Rabbitry, 4th R W Hollowell, 5th John Holden.

Baby Buck (11)—1st and 2d E B Thompson, 3d H & P Rabbitry, 4th R J Potts, 5th C E Larrison.

Baby Doe (13)—1st Lawrence Keel, 2d Robert McCafferty, 3d Valley View Rabbitry, 4th C E Larrison, 5th R W Hollowell.

New Zealand Red

Sr. Buck (6)—1st, 2d and 4th R W Hollowell, 3d E M McNatt, 5th Warren and Roy Rector.

Sr. Doe—All to Warren and Roy Rector.

6-8 Buck—1st Joe Verneti, 2d R W Hollowell.

6-8 Doe—1st E M McNatt, 2d Shoot-Z-Rabbitry, 3d L A Dunlap.

Jr. Buck—1st Shoot-Z-Rabbitry, 2d R W Hollowell.

English Ongora

Sr. Buck—1st and 3d John Sonderegger, 2d J E Abe Brewer.

Sr. Doe—1st C W Skinner, 2d John Sonderegger, 3d C M Moore, 4th John Sonderegger.

Jr. Doe—1st, 2d and 4th John Sonderegger, 3d C W Skinner, 5th G W Danielson.

Jr. Buck—1st C W Skinner.

French Angora

All to C W Skinner.

White Beveren

Jr. Buck—1st C E Larrison, 2d Corbin Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe—1st and 2d C E Larrison.

Heavyweight Chinchilla

Sr. Buck—1st Cornell Rabbitry, 2d C E Gustafson, 3d Stallings Rabbitry.

Sr. Doe—1st Farley's Rabbitry, 2d C E Gustafson.

Standard Chinchilla

All to Cornell Rabbitry.

Black Checkered Giant

All to Merle Rylant.

White Flemish Giant

All to Carl H Beyer.

Gray Flemish Giant

All to Ira E Towne.

Champagne D'Argent

Erminerex
All to A H Miller.

Standard Havana

Sr. Buck—1st O H Miller, 2d Dodge's Rabbitry.

Sr. Doe, Jr. Doe and Jr. Buck—All to A H Miller.

Black Silver Marten

Sr. Buck—1st J B McCullough, 2d Geo Meyers.

Blue Dutch

Sr. Buck—1st C E Gustafson.

Sr. Doe—1st C E Gustafson.

Jr. Buck—1st Dr H W Ayers.

Black Dutch

6-8 Doe—1st Dr H W Ayers.

Jr. Joe—1st E E Grimstead.

Meat Pen

1st H A Strauss, 2d Valley View Rabbitry, 3d W C Whitaker, 4th C E Larri-son, 5th Ira E Towne.

Doe and Litter

New Zealand White—1st C E Larrison, 2d E E Grimstead, 3d Valley View Rabbitry.

English Angora—1st John Sonderegger, 2d C M Moore.

Fur

Normal (15)—1st and 3d Valley View Rabbitry, 2d A H Miller, 4th R W Hollowell, 5th Boyd Cassett.

Colored (5)—1st and 2d Cornell Rabbitry, 3d C E Gustafson, 4th Ira E Towne, 5th Shoot-Z-Rabbitry.

Rex—All to A H Miller.

CAVIES

English Cream

Sr. Sow—1st and 2d Harold Sonderegger, 3d and 4th John Holden.

Sr. Boar—1st John Holden, 2d and 3d Harold Sonderegger.

English Black

All to Harold Sonderegger.

English White

All to Harold Sonderegger.

English Silver Agouti

All to H S Barnes.

NATIONAL CHECKER SHOW
By John D. Adams, Show Secretary

Following is a report of The Fourth Annual National Checkered Giant show held at Indianapolis, Ind., on May 2, 3 and 4, 1941, sponsored by above club.

We are sincerely sorry not to be able to get our catalogues to quite a few of you breeders in time for your entry to our show. It was an unavoidable delay in receiving same from our printers. We also thank many breeders who "trusted to luck" and came bringing entries not knowing whether there would be a show or not. We did have a successful show, however, and our entries amounted to a record breaking total of 143 rabbits in our show with 35 exhibitors. Thanks to all of you who helped to put on the best Checkered Giant show yet. Judge William (Bill) Bockner had a real work-out.

Black Checkered Giant
Sr. Buck (11)—1st Mr and Mrs Charlie Pierson, 2d L C Wells, 3d O Biagini, 4th Rowe Bess, 5th William Roeseke.

Sr. Doe (14)—1st and 5th Nick Migas, 2d O Biagini, 3d R A Bruce, 4th Oscar Staigh.

6-8 Buck (6)—1st J S Lowe, 2d R A Bruce, 3d R C Shoptaw, 4th R W Brumbaugh, 5th Carldon Gaddis.

6-8 Doe (8)—1st, 3d and 5th O Biagini, 2d R C Shoptaw, 4th Dr W D Peer.

Jr. Buck (14)—1st Mr and Mrs Charlie Pierson, 2d Wayne Willman, 3d Nick Migas, 4th Oscar Staigh, 5th L C Wells.

Jr. Doe (13)—1st, 3d and 4th O Biagini, 2d Dr W D Peer, 5th R A Bruce.

Baby Buck (10)—1st L L Biagini, 2d Art Schultz, 3d Mr and Mrs Charlie Pierson, 4th R A Bruce, 5th Joe Hotopp.

Baby Doe (11)—1st and 4th Nick Migas, 2d R A Bruce, 3d Harold Bales, 5th Carldon Gaddis.

Blue Checkered Giant
Sr. Buck (8)—1st Norgo Dock, 2d Hugo Herrmann, 3d John A Burgmann, 4th Harold Bales, 5th O Biagini.

MICHIGAN STATE RABBIT & CAVY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

By Mrs. Florence Ihle, Show Secretary, 24821 Sherwood, Center Line, Mich.

The twelfth annual spring show was held at the Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., April 16-19. A. J. Foerster and Roland Schaefer did the judging. The state department of agriculture again paid one-half the premium money making it possible to pay larger premiums promptly. We were glad to welcome exhibits by Grand Rapids and Saginaw 4-H Clubs. Grand Rapids won the first prize for one year clubs and Saginaw won first for two years clubs. Our usual banquet was held at the Union Hall on the College Campus. Rabbit meat was served. O. Sennewald was toastmaster. Professor C. G. Card of the college and F. M. Bass, of the Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo., were the featured speakers. Both spoke on the further advancement of the rabbit industry at our regular meeting and banquet.

The show report follows:

American Blue

All to H. H. Thomas.

American White

Sr. Buck—All to H. H. Thomas.

Sr. Doe—1st and 2d Sunshine Rabbitry, 3d H. H. Thomas.

Castorrex

All to H. H. Thomas.

White Bevern

Sr. Buck—1st H. A. Heiny, 2d H. T. Clark.

Jr. Buck—1st H. A. Heiny, 2d M. H. Samuels.

Jr. Doe—1st H. A. Heiny, 2d M. H. Samuels.

New Zealand Red

Sr. Buck—1st Ted Uberta, 2d O. W. Blessing, 3d G. Beld, 4th J. D. Keenan, 5th Geo. Francisco.

Sr. Doe—1st G. C. Rutz, 2d Ted Nicholson.

6-8 Buck—1st Ted Uberta, 2d G. Beld, 3d and 4th Ted Nicholson.

6-8 Doe—1st O. Smith, 2d Geo. Koebel, 3d Geo. Francisco.

Jr. Buck—1st and 3d J. D. Keenan, 2d O. W. Blessing, 4th E. Steinbrugge, 5th G. C. Rutz.

Jr. Doe—1st E. K. Domm, 2d Ted Uberta, 3d J. D. Keenan, 4th O. Smith, 5th E. Steinbrugge.

Sandy Flemish Giant

Sr. Buck—1st Englewood Rabbitry, 2d Jos. Januszewski.

Sr. Doe—1st Geo. Francisco, 2d W. Chico, 3d Jack's Rabbitry.

Jr. Buck—1st D. L. Mieras.

Baby Buck and Doe—All to Geo. Francisco.

Fawn Flemish Giant

Sr. Doe—All to W. Chico.

6-8 Buck—All to Steve Papulski.

Jr. Doe—All to Geo. Konis.

White Flemish Giant

Sr. Buck—1st and 2d Johnson's Rabbitry, 3d Englewood Rabbitry, 4th F. Humphrey, 5th Geo. Francisco.

Sr. Doe—1st and 2d Johnson's Rabbitry, 3d and 4th Frank Humphrey.

6-8 Buck—All to Englewood Rabbitry.

6-8 Doe—All to Johnson's Rabbitry.

Jr. Buck—1st Johnson's Rabbitry, 2d, 3d and 4th N. Alward.

Jr. Doe—1st and 2d Johnson's Rabbitry, 3d F. Humphrey, 4th N. Alward.

American Black Silver Fox

Sr. Buck and Sr. Doe—All to Vincent Lukowski.

6-8 Doe—1st Geo. Francisco, 2d Vincent Lukowski.

Jr. Doe—All to Vincent Lukowski.

Chinchilla

Sr. Buck—All to W. W. Herrmann.

Sr. Doe—1st Jean Baxter, 2d H. H. Thomas.

Jr. Doe—All to H. H. Thomas.

Lilac

Sr. Buck—N. Alward, 2d Andy Remender, 3d A. Alward, 4th Andy Remender.

Sr. Doe—1st Webber Rabbitry, 2d W. S. Walters, 3d Andy Remender, 4th J. J. Rohde, 5th N. Alward.

Steel Gray Flemish Giant

All to S. Papulski.

Gray Flemish Giant

Sr. Buck—All to D. L. Mieras.

6-8 Doe—All to S. Papulski.

Heavyweight Chinchilla

Sr. Buck—1st and 3d D. L. Mieras, 2d Mike Sheridan, 4th H. Windemuller, 5th Lobdell & Howarth.

Sr. Doe—1st B. O. Swaim, 2d Cornell Rabbitry, 3d Lone Maple Rabbitry, 4th H. Windemuller.

6-8 Buck—1st and 2d H. C. Finger, 3d Lone Maple Rabbitry, 4th Lobdell & Howarth.

6-8 Doe—1st H. C. Finger, 2d Lone Maple Rabbitry.

Jr. Buck—1st D. L. Mieras, 2d B. O. Swaim.

Jr. Doe—1st D. L. Mieras, 2d G. Beld, 3d B. O. Swaim.

Himalayan

Sr. Buck—1st Leta Owens, 2d Jean Baxter, 3d C. Callihan.

Sr. Doe—All to Sherwood Rabbitry.

Jr. Buck—1st C. Callihan, 2d E. H. Thornhill.

Jr. Doe—All to C. Callihan.

Champagne D'Argent

Sr. Buck—1st and 2d D. L. Mieras, 3d W. Schaeffer, 4th R. F. Wells.

Sr. Doe—1st O. Werling, 2d Bunnywise Rabbitry.

6-8 Doe—1st H. H. Thomas, 2d B. O. Swaim, 3d R. F. Wells.

Jr. Buck—1st D. L. Mieras, 2d C. Sec, 3d Geo. Francisco.

Jr. Doe—1st C. Sec, 2d D. L. Mieras, 3d H. H. Thomas.

Crema D'Argent

Sr. Doe—1st Bunnywise Rabbitry, 2d C. R. Trumbull.

6-8 Buck and 6-8 Doe—All to Harry Clauss.

Jr. Buck—1st E. C. Davis, 2d Harry Clauss, 3d N. J. Fisher.

Jr. Doe—1st N. J. Fisher, 2d Harry Clauss, 3d E. C. Davis.

Standard Chinchilla

Sr. Buck—1st Lobdell & Howarth, 2d D. L. Mieras, 3d Lone Maple Rabbitry.

Sr. Doe—1st H. C. Finger, 2d D. L. Mieras, 3d and 4th H. H. Thomas.

Jr. Buck—1st Lobdell & Howarth, 2d D. L. Mieras, 3d E. H. Thornhill.

Jr. Doe—1st H. C. Finger, 2d H. H. Thomas, 3d Lone Maple Rabbitry, 4th and 5th E. H. Thornhill.

Standard Havana

Sr. Buck—1st H. H. Thomas, 2d Lyle Pelkey, 3d South Hill Rabbitry.

Sr. Doe—1st and 3d A. Emery, 2d Riverside Rabbitry, 4th St. Anthony Rabbitry, 5th W. J. O'Leary.

Jr. Buck—1st St. Anthony Rabbitry, 2d Riverside Rabbitry, 3d W. J. O'Leary.

Jr. Doe—1st O. Werling, 2d Lyle Pelkey.

Heavyweight Havana

Sr. Doe—All to O. Werling.

Blackrex

Sr. Buck—All to W. J. O'Leary.

Sr. Doe—1st W. J. O'Leary, 2d Bunnywise Rabbitry.

Jr. Buck—All to J. A. Conner.

Satin Havana

Sr. Buck and Sr. Doe—All to C. Dager.

Black English Spot

All to T. Corley.

Blue English Spot

Jr. Buck—1st T. Corley, 2d J. A. Conner.

Black Silver Marten

Sr. Buck—1st Andy Remender, 2d H. H. Thomas.

Sr. Doe—All to Andy Remender.

Jr. Doe—1st Jean Baxter, 2d J. A. Conner, 3d Stuart Fisher.

New Zealand White

Sr. Buck (25)—1st L. D. Carlo, 2d B. O. Swaim, 3d Vincent Lukowski, 4th G. Schimmel, 5th C. E. Willnow.

Sr. Doe (21)—1st E. A. Dutmer, 2d B. O. Swaim, 3d and 4th L. D. Carlo, 5th St. Anthony Rabbitry.

6-8 Buck (16)—1st B. O. Swaim, 2d Andy Remender, 3d C. E. Willnow, 4th Jack Boughton, 5th E. H. Kobold.

6-8 Doe (12)—1st E. A. Dutmer, 2d W. G. Ramsey, 3d Marion Rabbitry, 4th Riverview Rabbitry, 5th H. H. Thomas.

Jr. Buck (9)—1st Mattsen & Stahl, 2d and 5th H. T. Clark, 3d Bonnie Dundee Rabbitry, 4th Webber Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe (18)—1st Mattsen & Stahl, 2d Leta Owens, 3d and 4th L. D. Carlo, 5th H. Windemuller.

Blue Checkered Giant

Sr. Doe—All to Louis Helder.

6-8 Buck—All to V. C. Howard.

Jr. Buck—All to C. E. Pierson.

Jr. Doe—All to C. E. Pierson.

Black Checkered Giant

Sr. Buck—1st C. E. Pierson, 2d V. C. Howard.

Sr. Doe—1st C. E. Pierson, 2d and 3d Al DeVries, 4th H. Van Goosen.

6-8 Buck—1st C. E. Pierson, 2d and 3d Al DeVries.

6-8 Doe—All to Louis Helder.

Jr. Buck—1st C. E. Pierson, 2d W. J. O'Leary, 3d H. Van Goosen, 4th C. Sec.

Jr. Doe—1st H. Van Goosen, 2d Louis Helder, 3d C. E. Pierson.

Blue-Eyed Polish

All to E. H. Thornhill.

Sablere

Jr. Doe—All to H. H. Thomas.

Chocolate Marten

Sr. Buck—All to C. E. Pierson.

Blue and Tan

All to Mrs. R. Hamilton.

Blue Silver Marten

All to S. Fisher.

Lynxrex

All to H. H. Thomas.

American Bluecrex

Sr. Buck—1st H. H. Thomas, 2d J. A. Conner.

Angora

Sr. Buck—All to E. Sonefeld.

Sr. Doe—1st Fenner's Angora Rab-

bitry, 2d and 3d E. Sonefeld.

Jr. Buck and Jr. Doe—All to Fenner's Angora Rabbitry.

Pink-Eyed Polish

Sr. Buck—1st, 2d and 3d Lorens Rabbitry, 4th E. H. Thornhill.

Sr. Doe—All to Lorens Rabbitry.

Jr. Buck and Jr. Doe—All to E. H. Thornhill.

Black and Tan

Sr. Buck and Jr. Buck—All to Mrs. R. Hamilton.

Sr. Doe—All to H. H. Thomas.

Blue Dutch

Sr. Buck—1st C. Race, 2d Lyle Pelkey, 3d Ed Shankin.

Sr. Doe—1st H. H. Thomas, 2d John Woolnough.

Jr. Buck—1st John Woolnough, 2d Lyle Pelkey, 3d C. Race.

Jr. Doe—All to O. C. Filler.

Gray Dutch

Sr. Buck—1st Lyle Pelkey, 2d and 3d Ed Bialk.

Sr. Doe—1st Andy's Rabbitry, 2d and 3d Lyle Pelkey.

Jr. Buck—1st Andy's Rabbitry, 2d C. A. Marshall, 3d Ed Bialk, 4th Don Kalkbrenner, 5th Jean Baxter.

Jr. Doe—1st Don Kalkbrenner, 2d Ed Bialk.

Steel Dutch

Sr. Buck—1st Sherwood Rabbitry, 2d Ed Shankin.

Sr. Doe—All to Andy's Rabbitry.

Jr. Buck—All to Ed Bialk.

Tortoise Dutch

Sr. Buck and Sr. Doe—All to Jean Baxter.

Jr. Buck—All to C. Race.

Chocolate Dutch

Sr. Buck—1st R. Kammer, 2d B. Youngs, 3d H. Heckin, 4th L. Pelkey.

Sr. Doe—All to Don Kalkbrenner.

Jr. Buck—1st D. Kalkbrenner, 2d R. Kammer.

Jr. Doe—1st M. H. Samuels.

Black Dutch

Sr. Buck (13)—1st Walter Schimmel, 2d G. Schimmel, 3d Jean Baxter, 4th Frank's Dutch Rabbitry, 5th Jean Baxter.

Sr. Doe—1st Ed Bialk, 2d H. H. Thomas, 3d B. Youngs.

Jr. Buck (10)—1st R. Kammer, 2d G. Schimmel, 3d D. Kalkbrenner, 4th W. Schimmel, 5th O. C. Filler.

Jr. Doe—1st G. Schimmel, 2d Ed Bialk, 3d and 4th W. Schimmel.

SYRACUSE RABBIT BREEDERS CLUB

By Ray Stewart, Secretary

The Syracuse Rabbit Breeders Club held its annual table show on Sunday, April 27, at the state fair grounds. There were 153 outstanding rabbits and 22 cavy competitors for the awards so ably placed by Judge Jene Hamlin. We wish to thank the Rochester, the Binghamton and the Seneca County boys for the splendid support they gave us. Following is a complete list of awards:

Black Dutch

Sr. Doe—All to C. Smith.

Sr. Buck—1st Barnhardt, 2d DeBarr, 3d C. Smith.

Jr. Doe—All to H. Carr.

Chocolate Dutch

All to C. Smith.

Blue Dutch

All to H. Carr.

Tortoise Dutch

All to H. Carr.

Champagne D'Argent

Jr. Doe—All to Davidson.

Jr. Buck—1st M. Reeves.

Crema D'Argent

Sr. Doe—1st Trumble.

6-8 Doe—1st Davidson, 2d Trumble.

Jr. Doe—1st and 2d DeWolf, 3d H. Clauss.

Jr. Buck—1st H. Clauss, 2d DeWolf.

Black Checkered Giant

Sr. Doe—All to H. Converse.

Sr. Buck—1st and 2d H. Converse, 3d Elston.

6-8 Doe—All to Roy Anderson.

Jr. Doe—1st and 3d Elston, 2d H. Converse.

Blue Checkered Giant

Sr. Doe—1st Elston, 2d Roy Anderson.

Sr. Buck, 6-8 Doe and Jr. Doe—All to Roy Anderson.

Jr. Buck—All to H. Converse.

Black English

Sr. Doe—1st DeBarr, 2d F. Martin.

Sr. Buck—1st DeBarr, 2d F. Martin.

Black Flemish Giant

All to Baldwin.

Blue Flemish Giant

6-8 Doe—1st R. Copeland, 2d and 3d E. Patterson.

Sr. Doe, 6-8 Buck and Jr. Doe—All to R. Copeland.

Fawn Flemish Giant

Sr. Doe—1st Burgetts.

6-8 Doe—1st Ray Buckholtz.

6-8 Buck—1st Robt Horton.

Jr. Doe—1st Van De Mark, 2d Robt Horton.

Jr. Buck—1st Van De Mark, 2d Burgetts.

Sandy Flemish Giant

Sr. Doe—1st and 2d Burgetts, 3d Robt Horton.

Sr. Buck—1st and 3d Burgetts, 2d Baldwin, 4th Al Wolhi, 5th Robt Horton.

6-8 Doe—1st and 2d Burgetts.

6-8 Buck—1st and 2d Burgetts.

Jr. Doe—1st and 3d Burgetts, 2d Ray Buckholtz, 4th J. Trainor.

Jr. Buck—1st and 2d Ray Buckholtz, 3d Burgetts, 4th Ray Buckholtz, 5th Burgetts.

Steel Flemish Giant

All to Burgetts.

BREEDERS' Directory

INDIANAPOLIS RABBIT BREEDERS ASSN.

Meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month at the homes of our members.

Walter N. Mann, Secretary

811 Prospect St., Indianapolis, Indiana

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BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

Waterloo, Iowa April 25, 26, 27, 1941
Judge: Verno Ashton, Lima, Ohio

New Zealand Red
Sr. Buck (5)—1st Emil J Dvorak, 2d
Barclay's N Z Rabbitry, 3d Jennings &
Hagen, 4th Wainwright Rabbitry, 5th
Ivan Hanlon.

6-8 Buck—1st Jennings & Hagen, 2d
E T Smith & Sons.
Jr. Buck (4)—1st Jennings & Hagen,
2d K J Holm, 3d L A Hagemeier, 4th
Ivan Hanlon.

Baby Buck—1st Emil J Dvorak.
Sr. Doe—1st Barclay & Miller, 2d
Robert Baumgartner, 3d H Schneelock.
6-8 Doe—1st Barclay's N Z Rabbitry,
2d O F Munsell.

Jr. Doe (11)—1st E T Smith & Sons,
2d Jennings & Hagen, 3d H Schneelock,
4th Robert Baumgartner, 5th Theodore
H Folkers.

Baby Does—1st Jennings & Hagen, 2d
Emil J Dvorak.
New Zealand White

Sr. Buck (6)—1st Jennings & Hagen,
2d John L Andros, 3d Fenners Angora
Rabbitry, 4th Boyd Cassett.

6-8 Buck (7)—1st Dodge Rabbitry, 2d
W N McPherson, 3d Jennings & Hagen,
4th Barclay's N Z Rabbitry, 5th Behning
Rabbitry.

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NEW ZELANDS REDS AND WHITES
JAMES H. WERKING, Frederick, Md.

Jr. Buck (13)—1st K J Holm, 2d Wil-
liam Zeller, 3d and 4th Barclay's N Z
Rabbitry, 5th Paul C Maas.
Baby Buck (9)—1st, 2d and 5th Bar-
clay's N Z Rabbitry, 3d and 4th John L
Andros.
Sr. Doe (11)—1st Robert Baumgartner,
2d Barclay's N Z Rabbitry, 3d R
Briggs, 4th L R Fullbright, 5th Fen-
ners Angora Rabbitry.
6-8 Doe (10)—1st Rice's K O Rabbitry,
2d O F Munsell, 3d Jennings & Hagen,
4th Barclay's N Z Rabbitry, 5th Paul
C Maas.
Jr. Doe (13)—1st William Zeller, 2d
Barclay's N Z Rabbitry, 3d K J Holm,
4th and 5th O F Munsell.
Baby Doe (9)—1st and 4th Barclay's
N Z Rabbitry, 2d and 5th John L
Andros, 3d Jennings & Hagen.

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N. Z. RED AND WHITE

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NEW ZEALAND WHITES AND Reds. Top quality. Low price. Pope's Rabbitry, 1180 N. Highland Ave., Atlanta, Georgia. 7

NEW ZEALAND RED & WHITE —bred from choice pedigreed stock. Juniors, bucks and does 2 months old \$1.00 each. Senior bucks and does \$2.50 to \$3.00 each. Bred to good buck 50c extra. Please order from this ad. Egyptian Rabbitry, J. P. Osborn, Farina, Illinois. 6

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NEW ZEALAND REDS AND Whites, young and old stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Hillside Rabbitry, Harry Wright, Prop., Sykesville, Maryland.

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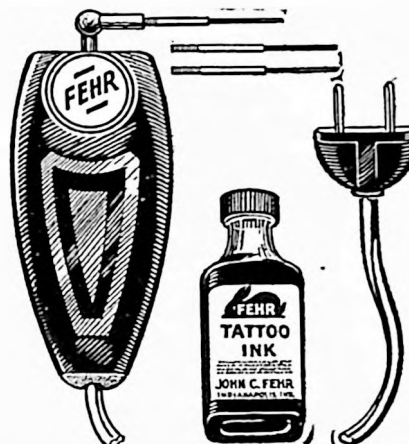
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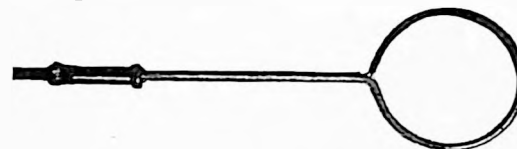
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